THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME X. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877. NUMBER 46.

My Illogical Mind.

I confess, with a feeling akin to regret,
That, as there are spots on the sun,
So the best of us all are with failings beset,
And that I am afflicted with one.
I presume I possess it, although I can swear,
That its presence I never could find,
But the friends who pretend that they know me declare
That I have an illogical mind.

In short, when I won't let an arguing friend
Persuade me that yellow is grey,
Or when I decline my adhesion to lend
To all that the loud talkers say.
They turn on my poor little self with a frown,
And my death warrant's instantly signed:
"This fellow," they cry with contempt, "is a clown,
And he has an illogical mind."

The Coming Man.

A pair of very chubby legs,
Encased in scarlet tose;
A pair of little stubby boots,
With rather doubtful toes;
A little kilt; a little coat,
Cut as a mother can—
And lo! before us strides, in state,
The Future's "coming man."

His eyes, perchance, will read the stars,
And search their unknown ways;
Perchance the human heart and soul
Will open to their gaze;
Perchance their keen and flashing glance
Will be a nation's light—
Those eyes that now are wistful bent
On some "big fellow's" kite,

That brow, where mighty thoughts will dwell
In solemn, secret state;
Where fierce Ambition's restless strength
Shall war with future fate;
Where Science from now hidden caves
New treasures shall outpour—
Its knit now, with a troubled doubt,
Are two, or three, cents more?

Those lips that, in the coming years,
Will plead, or pray, or teach;
Whose whispered words, on lightning flash,
From world to world may reach;
That sternly grave, may speak command,
Or, smiling, win control—
Are coaxing now for ginger-bread
With all a baby's soul!

Those hands—those little busy hands—
So sticky, small and brown;
Those hands, whose only mission seems
To tear all order down—
Who knows what hidden strength may lie
Within their future grasp,
Though now 'tis but a taffy-stick
In sturdy hold they clasp?

Ah, blessings on those little hands,
Whose work is yet undone!
And blessings on those little feet,
Whose race is yet unrun!
And blessings on the little brain
That has not learned to plan!
Whate'er the Future hold in store,
God bless the "coming man!"

THE JANDIDIER MYSTERY.

A FRENCH STORY.

A very short time ago, that is yesterday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, all the Quartier du Marais was in an uproar. It was said that one of the respectable merchants in the Roi de-Sicile has disappeared, and all the efforts to discover him had proved fruitless. The strange event was discussed in all the shops in the neighborhood; there were groups around the doors of all the green-grocers, and every moment some terrified housewife arrived, bringing new details. The grocer at the corner had the best, freshest and most correct intelligence, having received it from the lips of the cook who lived in the house.

"So," said he, "yesterday, after dinner, our neighbor, Monsieur Jandidier, went to his cellar and was never seen again—disappeared, vanished, evaporated!"

It occasionally happens that mysterious disappearances are heard of, the public get excited, and prudent people buy sword canes. Policemen hear these absurd rumors and shrug their shoulders. They are familiar with the other side of these closely embroidered canvasses. They search into the matter and find, instead of artless falsehoods, the truth; instead of romances, sad stories. Yet, up to a certain point, the grocer in the Rue Saint Louis told the truth.

Monsieur Jandidier, manufacturer of imitation jewelry, had really not been home for twenty-four hours. Monsieur Theodore Jandidier was a very tall, very bald, man, about fifty-eight years old, with sufficiently good manners, who had amassed a considerable fortune in trade. He had an income from stocks of twenty thousand livres, and his business brought him in about fifty thousand francs. He was beloved and esteemed by his neighbors, and justly so, for his honesty was above suspicion, his morality austere. Married late in life to a poor relative, he had made her perfectly happy. He had an only daughter, a pretty graceful girl, named Terese, whom he adored. She had been engaged to the oldest son of the banker Schmidt—of the firm of Schmidt, Gubenheim & Worb—Monsieur Gustave; but the match had been broken off, no one knew why, for the young people were desperately in love with each other. It was said in the Jandidier circle that Schmidt, senior, who, as was well known, would skin a flint, had required a dowry far beyond the merchant's means.

Warned by public rumor, which constantly increased, the commissary of police went to the home of the man who was already called the victim, though no exact information had been received. He found Madame and Mademoiselle Jandidier in such transports of grief that it was with the utmost difficulty that he could gather the truth. At last he learned the following particulars:

The evening before, Saturday, Monsieur Jandidier had dined with his family as usual, but did not eat with much appetite, having, he said, a violent headache. After dinner he went to his warehouses, gave some orders, and then entered his office. Returning home at half-past six, he told his wife he was going to walk. And he never appeared again. Having carefully noted these particulars, the commissary of police requested permission to see Madame Jandidier a few minutes alone. She made a sign of assent, and Mademoiselle Therese left the room.

"Pardon, madame," said the commissary of police, "the question I am about to address to you. Do you know whether your husband had—I again ask your pardon—any connection outside of the house?"

Madame Jandidier started up; anger dried her tears.

"I have been married twenty-three years, monsieur; my husband has never returned home later than ten o'clock."

"Was your husband in the habit of going to any club or *cafe?*" he continued.

"Never; I wouldn't have allowed it."

"Did he usually carry valuable papers about with him?"

"I don't know; I attend to my house keeping, and don't trouble myself about business matters."

It was impossible to get any further information from the poor wife, who was bewildered by grief.

Having accomplished his business, the commissary of police thought it his duty to say a few words of commonplace consolation to the poor woman. But when he went away, after making inquiries in the household, he felt very anxious, and began to suspect the existence of a crime. That very evening one of the most skillful detectives, Retiveau—better known in the Rue de Jerusalem as Maitre Magloire—was put on the track of Monsieur Jandidier, provided with an excellent photograph of the merchant.

The very morning after Monsieur Jandidier had disappeared Maitre Magloire presented himself at the Palais de Justice to report to the magistrate who had charge of the matter.

"Well, Monsieur Magloire," said the magistrate, "so you have discovered something?"

"I'm on the track, monsieur."

"Speak!"

"To begin with, monsieur, Monsieur Jandidier didn't leave his house at half-past six, but at seven precisely."

"Precisely?"

"Yes. I got my information from a clock-maker in the Rue Saint Denis, who is sure of the fact, because Monsieur Jandidier, while passing his shop, took out his watch to compare it with the clock over the door. He had an unlighted cigar in his mouth. On learning this circumstance I said to myself, 'I have him! he'll light his cigar somewhere.' My reasoning was correct; he entered a shop in the Rue de Temple, where he is well known. The woman remembered the cirumstance because, though he always smoked sou cigars, he bought London ones."

"How did he appear?"

"He seemed very thoughtful, the shopkeeper told me. It was through her I learned he often went to the Cafe Ture. I went in and was told he had been there on Saturday evening. He appeared depressed. The gentleman, the waiter told me, talked all the time about life insurance. At half-past eight o'clock our man left the *cafe* with one of his friends, Monsieur Blandureau. I instantly went to this gentleman, who told me that he walked up the boulevard with Monsieur Jandidier, who left him on the corner of the Rue Richelieu, pleading a business engagement. He was out of sorts, and seemed troubled with the darkest presentiment."

"Very well, so far," murmured the magistrate.

"On leaving Monsieur Blandureau I went to Rue du Roi-de-Sicile, to ascertain from somebody in the house whether Monsieur Jandidier had any customers or friends; there was only his tailor in the Rue Richelieu. I went to this tailor. He saw our man on Saturday. Monsieur Jandidier went to his shop after nine o'clock to order a pair of pantaloons. While his measure was being taken he noticed that one of the buttons on his vest was ready to fall off, and asked to have it sewed on. He was obliged to take off his overcoat to permit the little repair to made, and as at the same time he took out the contents of the side-pocket, the tailor noticed several hundred-franc bank notes."

"Ah! that is a clew! He had a large sum of money with him?"

"Not large, but considerable. The tailor estimated it at twelve or fourteen hundred francs."

"Go on," said the examining magistrate.

"While his vest was being repaired Monsieur Jandidier complained of sudden illness, and sent a little boy out to look for a carriage. He had to go to see one of his workmen who lived a long distance off, he said. Unfortunately, the little fellow had forgotten the number of the carriage. He only remembered that it had yellow wheels and was drawn by a large black horse. This afforded a clew. A circular sent to all the livery-stable keepers put me on the track. I learned this morning that the number of the carriage was 6,007. The driver, on being questioned, distinctly remembered having been stopped about nine o'clock on Saturday evening in the Rue Richelieu, by a little boy, and having waited ten minutes in front of the Maison Gouin. The description of his face suited our man, and he recognized the photograph among five others I showed him."

Maitre Magloire stopped; he wanted to enjoy the approval he read in the magistrate's face.

"Monsieur Jandidier," he continued, "was really driven to No. 48 Rue d'Arras Saint Victor, where one of his workmen lives, a man named Jules Tarot."

The manner in which Maitre Magloire pronounced this name was intended to arouse, and did arouse, the attention of the magistrate.

"You have suspicions?" he asked.

"Not exactly; but these are the facts. Monsieur Jandidier dismissed his carriage at the Rue d'Arras and went to Tarot's room about ten o'clock. At eleven the employer and workman went out together. The workman did not return till midnight, and here I lose track of my man. Of course I didn't question Tarot, lest I should put him on his guard."

"Who is this Jules Tarot?"

"A worker in mother-of pearl; that is, a man who polishes shells on a grindstone, to give them a perfect lustre. He is a skillful fellow, and helped by his wife, to whom he has taught his trade, can make a hundred francs a week."

"They are in easy circumstances, then."

"Oh! no, they are both young; they have no children, they are Parisians; and, zounds, they amuse themselves. Monday always squanders all the other days bring."

Two hours after Maitre Magloire's report, several police-officers went to Jules Tarot's lodgings to make a search. At the sight of them the worker in mother-of-pearl and his wife turned paler than corpses and were seized with an attack of nervous trembling that could not escape the practiced eye of Maitre Magloire. Yet, the most careful search having failed to discover anything suspicious, they were about to withdraw, when the detective saw Tarot's wife anxiously watching a cage that hung near the window. This was a ray of light. In an instant Magloire had taken down the cage. Twelve hundred-franc notes were found between the boards of the floor. This discovery seemed to crush the workman, while his wife began to utter terrible shrieks, protesting that she and her husband were innocent. On being arrested and taken to the police-station they were questioned by the examining magistrate that very day. Their answers were precisely the same. They acknowledged that they had had a visit from their employer on Saturday evening. He seemed so ill that they had offered him something to take, which he refused. He had come, he said, on account of an important order which he proposed that Tarot should undertake, hiring his own workmen. Tarot and his wife replied that they could not do it for want of means. Then their employer said: "Never mind, I'll furnish the money," and instantly put twelve hundred-franc notes on the table.

At eleven o'clock Monsieur Jandidier asked his workman to show him out of the house; he was going to the Faubourg Saint Antoine. And, in fact, Tarot accompanied him to the Place de la Bastile, crossing the Constantine Bridge and walking along by the river.

The magistrate asked both husband and wife the very natural question:

"Why did you hide the money?"

They made the same answer. Hearing on Monday morning of Monsieur Jandidier's disappearance, they were seized with terror. Tarot had said to his wife: "If it is known that our employer came here, that I crossed the bridge and walked along by the river with him, I shall be compromised. If this money were ever found in our possession we should be lost."

The wife then wanted to burn the notes, but Tarot prevented it, intending to return them to the family. This explanation was reasonable and plausible, if not probable, but it was only an explanation. Tarot and his wife were still detained in custody.

A week after the magistrate was in the utmost perplexity. Three new examinations had not enabled him to form an opinion. Were Tarot and his wife innocent? Or were they simply marvelously clever in maintaining a probable fable? The magistrate knew not what to do, when one morning a strange rumor reached his ears. The house of Jandidier had just stopped payment. A detective who was set to work brought back the most startling news.

Monsieur Jandidier, who had been considered so wealthy, was ruined, utterly ruined, and for three years he had sustained his credit only by means of various expedients. He had not a thousand francs, and notes falling due at the end of the month amounted to sixty-seven thousand, five hundred francs. The cautious merchant speculated in stocks. The magistrate had just learned these particulars when Maitre Magloire appeared, pale and panting for breath.

"You know, monsieur?" he cried, from the threshold.

"All!"

"Tarot is innocent."

"I believe him so; and yet that visit—how do you explain that visit?"

Magloire shook his head sorrowfully.

"I am only a fool," said he, "and Lecoq has just proved it. Monsieur Jandidier spoke of his life insurance at the Cafe Ture. This was the key to the affair. Jandidier was insured for two hundred thousand francs, and French companies don't pay in case of suicide. Do you understand?"

Thanks to Monsieur Gustave Schmidt, who will marry Mademoiselle Therese Jandidier next month, the house of Jandidier next month, the house of Jandidier has not gone into bankruptcy. Tarot and his wife, restored to liberty, have been established in business by this same Monsieur Gustave, and no longer go pleasuring on Mondays. But what became of Monsieur Jandidier? A thousand francs reward to whoever will give news of him.

Deaths From Fright.

The first King of Prussia, Frederick I., was sleeping one day in an arm-chair, when his wife, Louisa of Mecklenberg, who had fallen into a state of hopeless insanity, having escaped from her keepers, succeeded in making her way to the private apartments, and after wounding herself in her efforts to break through a glass door, cast herself upon her husband in a state of furious delirium. The king, from whom her malady had been carefully concealed, was so horrified at the sight of this woman covered with blood, and clad only in some linen garments, that he imagined he saw before him the "white lady," whose apparition, according to an ancient tradition, invariably announced the death of a prince of the house of Bradenburgh. He was at that instant seized with a violent fever, of which he died in six weeks afterward, aged fifty-six.

The death of a Dutch painter, Pentiman, in the seventeenth century, was occasioned by an extraordinary circumstance. Being engaged upon a picture in which was represented several death's heads, skeletons, and other objects fitted to inspire in the hearts of the beholders a contempt for the amusements and vanities of the age, he, in order to have the benefit of studying these objects from nature, was accustomed to repair to an anatomical cabinet, which served him for a studio. One sultry day, while engaged in drawing from the melancholy relics of mortality by which he was surrounded, he was overcome with drowsiness, and several fruitless efforts to continue his work at length succumbed to the power of sleep. He had slept but a short time when he was suddenly awakened by an extraordinary and apparently supernatural movement, and the skeletons suspended from the ceiling clashing violently together. Seized with a sudden panic, Pentiman rushed in terror from the room, cast himself headlong from the staircase window, and fell into the street. On recovering his senses, he learned that the spectacle which so terrified him arose from natural causes, having been occasioned by an earthquake. But the shock received by his nervous system was so great that he never rallied, and he died a few days after.

The French marshal, De Montreval, whose whole soul, according to St. Silmon, was ambition and lucre, without ever having been able to distinguish his right hand from his left, but concealing his universal ignorance with an audacity which favor, fashion and birth protected, was so superstitious that one day at a public dinner, a salt-cellar having been accidentally upset in his lap, he was seized with such a terror at the untoward occurrence that he rose from his seat declaring that he was a dead man. In fact no sooner had he got home when he was attacked by fever and died in the year 1716.

A Mysterious Shower of Fish.

The *Globe*, of Toronto, Canada, says: A confirmation of the strange report that a shower of fish had fallen on the fourth concession of Harwich township is given by a school teacher of the neighborhood, who testifies to what he saw as follows: "Having dismissed the children for the day, I was returning to my boarding place, when with a side glance, I discovered something in the grass. At first I thought it was some species of rattlesnake, but upon more careful scrutiny. I found it was a fine, firm, fresh fish of the pickerel species. Having been brought up at the sea shore I knew at once the fish was good, and picked it up, while wondering whence it came. My astonishment was increased, however, when stepping on a few yards further I found another equally good. A few steps further and one more, and I thought I ought to return to the school room for some paper in which to wrap them. On entering the room I seized (rather thoughtlessly you will say) one of the pails, and proceeded to collect fish. When I had more than half filled the pail I saw a man in the distance carrying some fish, and supposing the mystery was about to be solved I awaited his approach. I dropped the pail and felt somewhat guilty for having appropriated the fish till relieved by his assuring me that he had gathered up also those he had in the same way, and that he had just been calling the largest of them. He observed: 'These are as good and fresh as money could buy.' I filled the pail, not only to the brim, but up the whole height of the handle, and having deposited my burden naturally in the farm house where I board I returned to collect the remainder. When I had finished my task I assure you that I felt fatigued. The work had occupied half an hour. This fall of fish extended about three quarters of a mile. On the same evening one of the maids was sent for the cows to a field about half a mile from my boarding place. She also returned laden with fish that she had picked up in a similar way. This girl reported that she had left others behind her which she could not conveniently carry to the house. The lady, with her maids, prepared the fish the same evening for drying and smoking, and they were subjected to this process next day. The circumstance, you will admit, is uniqne, apart from its strange surroundings, and I cannot but think the correspondent of the Rondeau *News* did not err much in reporting it. As to whether these now famous fishes fell six feet or six thousand I know not. One thing I know, that they were scattered for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, and that, at least, to my knowledge, three persons gathered them."

PARAF, KING OF SWINDLERS.

Beginning his Career in Europe and Ending in South America—New York's Share of his Schemes—Dyes and Artificial Butter —Extracting Gold from Copper Ore.

The intelligence that the Chevalier Alfred Paraf had been arrested in Chili for swindling, recalls the thrilling incidents of that individual's career in New York. The *Sun*, of that city, says:

Paraf was beyond question the most accomplished adventurer that ever set foot in America. His personal appearance, of itself, was enough to impress the most prejudiced in his favor. Of medium height, spare in build, with clear-cut, regular features, dark complexion, and large, eloquent eyes, he captivated men and women alike with equal ease. His dress was rich and tasteful, but studiously plain; his conversation varied and fascinating, and his whole bearing that of a man of the world, gifted with an unusual amount of taste, genius and courage. A native of Alsace, his education as a chemist was of the most thorough and practical order.

His first principal venture, after leaving school, was in Great Britain. While on a pleasure excursion to the north of Scotland, he ran short of money and wrote to his father for more. Not receiving a satisfactory response, he went to Glasgow, hired the most sumptuous apartments in the best hotel, and on the afternoon of the same day presented himself to a wealthy firm of manufacturers as the discoverer of a new and cheap dye for calico printing. He was taken into the laboratory of the establishment, and in half an hour convinced the manufacturer of the truth of his statements. In a fortnight he was on his way home with $20,000 in his pockets. Before seeing the father he changed the money into gold, and when his father began to remonstrate with him on his extravagance, cut the conversation short by throwing the bags of sovereigns on the table, and asking "whether that wasn't some extravagance." Nothing, however, could induce him to settle down. In a few months the whole of the $20,000 had found its way into the pockets of Parisian adventuresses, German gamblers, and the thousand and one sharpers who haunt the pleasure centres of the continent. When the money was all gone Paraf went to his uncle, of the firm of Paraf, Javai & Co., in the Rue de Santier, Paris, and in a short time as before had compounded a new color, which sold for $10,000. Another month of dissipation followed, and then the youthful chevalier determined to "Go West."

Paraf landed in New York from the West Indies in June, 1877. Adroit, handsome and daring, he found no difficulty in effecting an entree to the counting rooms and parlors of New York merchants. His first acquaintances were Bredt & Co., chemists, in Fulton street, by whom he was introduced to Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia College and the Board of Health. His scheme at this time was the manufacture of iodine out of sponges, and he applied to the professor for an analysis of his process. The enterprise was found to be impracticable, and was soon dropped. Paraf then turned to his old forte of calico printing. He professed to have discovered an "analine black" superior to any in the market, and with this he made a trip through the manufacturing districts of New England, selling licenses to manufacture the dye to various mill owners at from $2,000 to $3,000 apiece. This campaign is said to have netted him over $60,000 in cash.

Returning to New York, he took elegant apartments in the first story of the Everett House, at $125 a week, bringing with him a tall, distingue looking blonde, whom he introduced as Madam Paraf. The money which he had made "down East" he flung around him in the most lavish style. He would take absolute pleasure in loaning $1,000 or $2,000 at a time to a friend, and would even press it upon the latter if he thought him in want. He gave elegant dinner parties at Delmonico's, at which men well known in scientific, mercantile and legal circles were welcome guests. He would drive home late in the evening and allow the carriage to stand outside all night, too indolent to send down the order for its dismissal, but perfectly willing to pay $25 or $30 to the driver in the morning for his trouble. In bathing, he would throw $20 worth of ottar of roses into the water, and then lie and soak in Oriental luxury for an hour or more.

When the "analine black" was exhausted by the discovery of the fact that the owner and patentee in Europe was coming over to make those who had used it pay roundly for the privilege, Paraf carried his explorations into another field. He professed to have hit upon a method of employing the extract of madder in calico printing at a much cheaper rate than that in common use. He called upon Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, and laid his plans before him. The two together took a trip to Providence, where Paraf performed his experiments so successfully that the Governor became convinced of the value of the invention, and paid the Chevalier $25,000 down, with a contingent interest or royalty on the profits that might be made out of the undertaking. Madder works were started in Providence, and an imposing office rented at 42 Broadway, in this city. For a time everything went on swimmingly, and Paraf overflowed with money. His entertainments at Delmonico's became more lavish than ever, and one in particular that he gave to Hassan, the Tunisian Ambassador, was a marvel of richness and luxury.

The Sprague "plaee" at last became exhausted, and the Chevalier was forced to new shifts to keep up his magnificent style of living. In the eighteen months during which the "madder" excitement was at its height, he had spent over $100,000, besides running into debt largely. Something had to be done, and that speedily. What was done is best described in the words of an intimate friend: "I was coming up Broadway one evening, when, who should hail me but Paraf, who was driving by in a coupe. He dragged me in, without a word of explanation, shut the door, and held a small black bottle before my eyes. 'Taste it,' said he imperatively, I did so. 'Why, it's good butter," said I. 'Yes,' replied he triumphantly, 'and it's made without one particle of milk.'"

This was the foundation of the oleomargarine scheme, at least as far as America was concerned. The process had originally been discovered in Paris during the siege by the Germans—the government having offered a reward to any one who would produce an artificial butter. The gist of the scheme lay in the conversion of the fat of cattle into a substance resembling butter, by the use of pepsin—a method which was supposed to accomplish in another and a cheaper way what was effected by the process of digestion in the cow's stomach. Specimens of the butter were prepared in Dr. Chandler's laboratory and the School of Mines in Columbia College, and submitted to R. Ogden Doremus for analysis. The result of the analysis was favorable, and a joint stock "oleomargarine" company with a capital of $500,000 was formed.

The first thing that led to suspicion in the soundness of this new venture was the discovery by the Chevalier's lawyer that the process had already been patented in France, and that Paraf, instead of being the original inventor, was at best but an adapter of the plans of others. This fact alone vitiated all the patents under which the company was working, and it became necessary to effect a reorganization. T. C. Doremus, a son of the professor, went to Paris, and bought the right of manufacture in America for $10,000. It was afterward discovered that Paraf had merely "cribbed" his ideas from Mege Mouriez, the original author, and the disgust of the inventors was not lessened by the fact that a few months previous a process almost identical with Paraf's had been described in the columns of *Appleton's Journal*.

It is thought by those who are well acquainted with the facts that Paraf might have made large fortunes for himself and his associates had he not been in so great a hurry, and been willing to purchase the American interest in the French patent. At all events the Chevalier was the hero of the oleomargarine war, and unquestionably first introduced it into America.

From San Francisco, where, in a limited way, he had repeated his New York experience, Paraf embarked for "fresh fields and pastures new" He went to Chili, and there claimed that he had discovered a method of extracting gold from copper ore, by which everybody's fortune could be made. A company was organized and over $1,250,000 were sunk before the swindle was discovered and Paraf arrested.

How a Newspaper is Made.

From an article in *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "The Metropolitan Newspaper," we take the following vivid description of the manner in which the reading matter of a New York morning newspaper is prepared for publication: A close, low-roofed, smoky room, lighted by innumerable Argand burners, and filled with little desks, at which sat busy, stooping men, puffing cigars, and scribbling with pens or pencils at lightning speed—that was the next scene opened to them. On some of the desks there were piles upon piles of newspapers from points as far apart and as varied as the capitals of Europe and plaintive outposts on the far western plains. A little tin box shot up and down a wooden shaft in the middle of the room, into which rolls of manuscript were put by an office boy, who rushed from desk to desk and gathered the sheets as they came from the writers' hands. From time to time a nervous, sharp-voiced, imperative gentleman in a very much soiled linen duster, called to one or the other of the workers, and gave orders which would have been quite unintelligible to a layman, who might have mistaken the establishment for a slaughter-house, when he heard a pale-faced little gentleman requested to "make a paragraph of the Pope," "cut down Anna Dickenson," "double-lead General Grant," "put a minion cap head on Peter Cooper," and "boil down the Evangelical Alliance." But making a paragraph of the Pope, simply applied to the compression of some news concerning him into that space; the "minion cap head" intended for the venerable philanthropist meant the kind of type to be used in the title of a speech or lecture of his; and "boiling down" and "cutting down" were two technicalities expressing condensation. The gentleman in the linen duster was the night editor in charge, the despot of the hour, and the intermediary between the writers and printers, the latter being on the floor above, and the little tin box in the shaft communicating with them.

By three o'clock the last line of copy must be in the printers' hands, and from midnight until that time a newspaper in the editorial department is in a state of nervous intensity and activity for which I can imagine no parallel.

The smoke from the cigars and pipes rolled up to the ceiling, and the pens sped over the pages of manuscript paper. The writers bent to their work with tremendous earnestness and concentration; there was not one of them who had written less than a column of matter that night, and some of them were closing two and three column articles, which contained nearly as many words as five pages of *Harper's Magazine*. They were pale and care-worn. One of them was heading and sub-heading cable dispatches from the seat of war, another was writing editorial paragraphs on the important telegraphic dispatches, another was condemning a new play in virulent prose, another was revising a thrilling account of a murder, another was transcribing his stenographic notes of a speech on the inflation of the currency, another was putting the finishing touches on a well-considered article criticising a debate in the French Assembly, and another was absorbed in the description of a yacht race. The little tin box in the shaft bounced up and down more frequently, and the night editor became more nervous and imperative than ever, as the fingers on the big clock on the wall went beyond two. The pages of manuscript went up one by one, and long moist proof-sheets came down from the composing-room. Then the "cutting down" began, and some of the writers saw articles that had cost them hours of research annihilated by the stroke of a pen, or reduced from columns to paragraphs—not on account of unimportance, but simply because there is always a superfluity of matter, contrary to the erroneous notion that the editor's great difficulty is to fill his columns—and in some instances even the paragraphs were finally omitted to make room for unexpected news that had arrived later. Telegrams were still coming in at half-past two, but soon after one dispatch brought the words, "good night," and that meant the closing. The night editor and his assistant now disappeared into the composing-room, where they remained to superintend the making up of the forms, and the men at the desks prepared to leave, or threw themselves back in their chairs for a chat and more smoke.

Female Suffrage Refused.

A telegram from Leland, Ill., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated the day after election, says: An incident which created quite a ripple of excitement yesterday afternoon was the appearance at the polls of Misses Hughes, Hurd and Squires, lady teachers in the public schools, who went together to the polls and insisted upon casting their votes for school commissioner, their argument being that if a woman was intelligent enough and had a right to be a school commissioner, she ought to be allowed to express a choice in the matter. The anti-woman suffragists were on hand in force, among them being the street commissioner, who demanded that they pay a poll-tax if the judge allowed them to vote. This created a big laugh among the hangers on about the polls, but the ladies insisted, as they retired, that in the refusal of the judges to receive their votes they were denied their rights.

A little five-year-old fellow came up to his mother the other morning, and with great earnestness said: "Mother, I saw something run across the kitchen floor this morning, and it hadn't any legs either; what do you suppose it was?" The mother's curiosity was excited at the apparent strangeness of the supposed animal, and, not knowing what else to say, she said she supposed it was a worm, or something of that sort, she did not know what. Having for some time enjoyed his mother's inability to solve the problem, he said: "It was some water."

Value of Scarce Coins.

Of all the decimal United States coins the most valuable is the silver dollar of 1804, which is excessively rare. Specimens are worth from $500 to $1,000 each, according to the nearness with which they approach perfection. The coinage of this year was very limited, and there were no more dollars coined until 1836. "Proofs" of the last named year are worth $10, and good examples $5. There was nothing done in dollars in 1837, and the issues of 1838 and 1839 are rare enough to raise the quotation for good specimens to $40 each. From that date forward to 1873, when the trade dollar came in, there is no break in the line of dollars, but from 1850 to 1856, inclusive, they are quoted as "rare" or "scarce," those of 1851 and 1852 being worth $35 or $40 each. Previous to 1804 the value of a "good" specimen varies from $1.75 for 1799 to $5 for 1798 and $4 for 1801, save that the first date of all (1794), which is very rare, brings $50. Some of the early dates are made peculiarly valuable by reason of variation in the number and style of stars, etc., there being three varieties of 1798 and five of 1795.

Of the silver half dollars, those of 1796 and 1797 are the most valuable, choice examples of these dates being worth from $15 to $20. Good ones of other years previous to 1806 will bring from $2 to $4. One of this class of 1815 is quoted at $2 50, and then they are of little rarity until 1836, when a specimen with reeded edge and head of 1837 is valued at $3 or $4. The other issues of this year is worth $1. The next dates of note are 1850, 1851 and 1852, valued at $1.50, $2.50 and $3 respectively. More recent dates are only valuable to collectors when in perfect condition, "proofs" of later issues only being desired, and they range in worth from $1.25 to $8.

Quarter dollars are likewise a speculative issue and therefore favorites with dealers, particularly the dates 1823 and 1827, which are excessively rare and command from $45 to $75 each. The 1853 issue without arrows is also much sought after, fair specimens bringing from $6 to $8. The only other dates worth over $1 for "good" examples are: 1824, $1.50; 1822, $2; 1819, $1.75; 1815, $2; 1807, $2; 1806, $2; 1805, $1.50; 1804, $4; and 1796, $4.

Silver dimes are still more valuable as a class than the quarters, their smaller size and more general circulation having made good specimens rather scarce in all the earlier dates. From 1828 back to 1796 they range in worth from $1 to $7, except in five instances. The high rates are: 1824, $2.50; 1822, $5; 1811, $2.50; 1809, $3; 1807, $2; 1803, $3; 1802, $6; 1801, $5; 1800, $7; 1798, $5; 1797, $5; and 1796, $3. An 1840 with a draped figure of Liberty like 1841 is worth $1, as is a good issue of 1846.

Of all the minor coins, however, an 1802 half dime is the chief in cost, the price ranging from $75 to $200, according to quality. A good specimen of many other dates is, nevertheless, a handy thing to have as will be noted by the following quotations: 1794, $4; 1796, $4; 1797, $2; 1800, $1.25; 1801, $6; 1803, $4; 1804, $4; 1840, (with drapery), $1; 1846, $1.75. From that date until 1873, when the coinage closed, no unusual worth attaches to this class. A first-class specimen of the last named date is worth fifty cents, however.

For the three cent silver pieces there is but little speculative call, as their period only reaches from 1851 to 1873, including both these years. By far the most valuable of all of them is the 1855, a perfect specimen of which is worth $2. From 1863 to 1869 an uncirculated one is worth fifty cents. All the other dates are of small value.—*Boston Post.*

A Reminiscence of Senator Morton.

A correspondent gives this reminiscence of Senator Morton in the Cincinnati *Commercial*: One of the pleasantest occasions of that visit to California, when your correspondent had the honor of accompanying Senator Morton and family, was a trip to Virginia City. Among other places of interest we visited was the Consolidated Virginia mine. Very agreeable arrangements were made to convey the Senator down the shaft into the mine. The platform was covered with canvas and seats were provided for the party. At the last he declined going on account of his wife not being quite strong enough, but he came and seated himself by the side of the shaft to witness the descent of other members of the party. When I add that the ladies were obliged to don a complete suit of male attire, some idea will be formed of the undertaking. The ladies were three in number, two lovely young girls, the daughter and niece of Senator Cooper, and an elderly lady, Mr. Mackey and another gentleman comprised the party. The costume of the ladies was a dreadnaught overcoat worn over blue flannel shirt and cloth pantaloons. Heavy shoes and a slouch felt hat completed the outfit. On account of the intense heat of the mine, the overcoat was worn only in descending and ascending the shaft, and in the absence of suspenders the pantalouns were tied with a tow string tightly around the waist. The costume of the gentlemen was not less striking, and no one enjoyed its ludicrous aspect like Senator Morton. He laughed immoderately, and had the patience to remain seated until we returned, flushed with heat and dripping with perspiration. There was not the suspicion of a curl left in the locks of the young ladies, and they looked as fresh and pretty as a child just out of the bath. Senator Morton, who relished the exit even more than the departure, said they reminded him of the old song of the ose just washed by the rain.

Fooled by a Bottle.

The other night, says the Santa Barbara (Cal.) *Press*, a house near the beach was entered by a burglar, long after the inmates had gone to sleep. The only occupants were a woman and two little girls. The man obtained an entrance through the window of the room in which the children slept, and in getting in woke one of the girls, who called out to her mother that a man was in the room. The mother soon realized the fact that something was wrong, and called out to her little girl that she would get a pistol and come in. She accordingly came in with a small bottle in her hand (she not owning a pistol), and was just in time to see a man crawl from under the bed and make a hurried exit through the window. The woman displayed an amount of presence of mind and courage not often exhibited in an emergency like that, even among the sterner sex.

Siamese Twins in an Oyster Bed.

The clerk of the steamer Maggie, of the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company, has brought to the city a remarkable oyster that had been caught in the Chesapeake. The oyster is, apparently, two oysters fastened together, as is often the case. The peculiarity, however, is that while there were two distinct oysters, they were fastened together by a ligature running from heart to heart, the shell that divided them being very thin, and showing that there was really but one oyster contained in the three shells. The same gentleman has also an old bottle into which an oyster had become imbedded, remaining until it was too large to get out.—*Baltimore Bulletin.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Medical Hints.

BRUISE-SWELLING.—To cure a swelling from a bruise, foment it for half an hour, morning and evening, with hot cloths dipped in vinegar and water as hot as you can bear it.

CURE FOR WARTS.—Warts may be removed, says a celebrated physician, by rubbing them, night and morning, with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away, leaving no such mark as follows their dispersion with lunar caustic.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Strictly diet on oat-meal porridge, lean beef, plain vegetables, fruit and Graham bread. Eat no wheat bread or pastry or puddings; no butter or grease whatever. Butter and cheese secretly poison many systems. Drink weak lemonade. Eat regularly, and the dryer the food the better. Food floating in grease refuses to digest. Substitute clear water—not ice water—for tea or coffee. On retiring, apply cold cream or beef fat to the complexion. Take the oils externally instead of internally.

A REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—A farmer's daughter says: Dry and powder mullen leaves as fine as you would powder sage; then smoke as you would tobacco, letting the smoke escape through the nostrils instead of the mouth. This is one of the best of remedies for catarrh in the head. It has entirely cured a case of over twenty years' standing, when every other remedy heard of has failed to do so. It may require a little practice to let the smoke escape through the nostrils. Mullen will be stronger gathered before the frost injures it, but will answer even if dug from under the snow. It will also be found an excellent remedy for cold in the head.

Plowing and Manuring.

A correspondent of the *American Farmer* says: The above constitutes two first essentials in the production of good crops, and should receive special attention at the hands of every one who would cultivate and produce a good crop, let it be corn, tobacco, cotton or potatoes, etc.

Thorough plowing I consider the more important of the two, for unless the ground is well plowed, the best manuring will have comparatively little effect, whereas land well and thoroughly plowed with light fertilizing will produce fairly, but with better manuring will produce at a profit; still there is a limit beyond which profit ceases, and just where this limit is the cultivator must be the judge, after experiment; but generally there is little danger of exceeding it.

Plowing, to be thorough, should be so performed that the soil shall be broken and made as fine as possible; you cannot pulverize too much.

Plow deep is a relative term, and may mean very differently on different soils, for while four inches may be deep for one soil, ten or twelve may be less so on others, so that here we must be governed by the nature of the soil plowed. Subsoil ploughing is a distinctive difference from the common acceptation of the term plowing, yet is often used with the same meaning. Sub-soiling on most soils, in connection with good plowing, is one of the essentials of certainty of a good product; the deeper and more thoroughly the sub-soil is broken the better, as no crop will be likely to suffer the effects of drought or wet where the ground is sub-soiled, as where only surface plowed.

In plowing under manure it should not be turned down to the bottom of the turned soil, if we wish the benefit of any portion of it in the present crop.

The nearer the surface, and have it covered in the soil, we keep manure, the greater benefit the crop will receive from it. Herein lies one benefit of plowing under the manure shallow, and again plowing the same ground a trifle deeper, which, while it mixes the manure with the soil, still keeps the greatest portion near the surface, just where the roots of the young plant will be benefited by it; and as the water of rains dissolve and wash down the portions of the salts, etc., the later roots of the same plants find and appropriate what they most require, and thus the manure is equalized through the soil.

Southern men have informed me that it would not answer to plow deep, as with their sudden powerful showers the land would go seaward, from washing, I suppose; however that may be I am unable to say, as I have no experience there; but from what I read of the experience of the most successful Southern planters, I think I should venture a trial and see the result. I know here at the North the more shallow plowed ground washes worse than that which is deeply worked, and also crops grown on shallow worked soil are less certain and more subject to the vicissitudes of the season, wet or drought, than where the ground is deeply worked.

Household Hints.

BAKED MACARONI.—Use about half a pound of macaroni, break up in pieces put it in boiling water and stew gently for twenty minutes; salt it a little; drain well; have ready a buttered pudding dish; place a layer of the macaroni in the bottom, then cover with grated cheese and a few lumps of butter; then another layer of macaroni and more cheese and butter until all is used up; add a wineglass of cream or milk; bake covered for half an hour; then remove the cover and brown nicely; serve it in the bake-dish.

TO BOIL A TURKEY.—A delicate hen turkey should always be selected for boiling. Pick and draw it, taking great care not to break the g

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., Dec. 13, 1877.

Pennsylvania has struck ile. Some months ago this State purchased a tract of land near Warren, for the purpose of erecting an asylum for the insane. The price paid was $30,000. After the purchase indications of oil were dis overed. Permission was given to put down a well. Oil was struck. Now there are a number of paying wells on the tract, and the State is receiving an annual revenue from royalty and right to sink wells of nearly as much as the price paid for the land.

Similarly fortunate is a Lutheran congregation in Beaver county, which struck oil on its church lot, and derives an income from the well that pays all church expenses.

A heavy verdict has been obtained against Connelly, one of the Tweed ring. At the suit on 4th inst., in New York, his counsel said they would not burden the people with a trial, and consented to judgement for the sum claimed—over $8,000,00, and the jury accordingly gave a verdict for that amount.

Nothing will scare a republican gathering, of any kink, so much as when a resolution is offered endorsing Hayes' policy. The effect is astonishing. Some will look at each other with sheep eyes; others will go out to meet an engagement with a friend; some will want to go home because they have a pain in the stomach; others will say "damn it," and others will move to adjourn. They scatter worse than a crowd of boys in mischief when disturbed by a police officer. Poor fellows, how we pitty them.

The republicans sickened by a dose of carpet-baggers, Patterson and Conover have gone and taken a still viler dose of the same stuff, Kellogg.

Newark, too, had a baby show, last week, the bawls were much more than the cash hauls, and it broke up in confusion. Prizes to the amount of $400 had been advertised. The flight of Manager Fred. R. Porter with $140 of Monday's receipts and the payment of Porter's debts with $348 taken in up to Wednesday night, which left not a cent for the babies, caused great dissatisfaction. The Rev. William E. Smith, the recorder of babies, said that the bills amounted to $513,31, and the receipts to $348. The creditors had accepted a reduction.

The absconding manager would make a first class carpet-bagger, and if a vote were needed in the senate to keep up the republican majority, Edmonds and Conkling would be as ready to seat him as they were to seat Kellogg.

The prospectus of the "Pittsburg Post," daily and weekly, will be found in another column. The "Post" is an excellent journal, ably edited, straitforward in expressing its opinion, gives all the telegraphic news, and as a democratic organ is a constant Bar to radicalism in western Penn'a and has done noble service in cutting down radical majorities in Allegheny county.

Mexico is threatened with a new revolution—a thing not at all rare in that country. Gen. Epitacio Huerta Commanding General of Sonora under Diaz, is ordered to Mexico, and all the Federal garrisons in Sonora are concentrating in Guaymas, the frontier towns being left unprotected. Discomfort is general in Sinaloa, Sonora, and Lower California, there having been a revulsion of opinion in favor of Lerdo. Important news is expected soon.

A coal train on the rampage is funnier than an elephant on the rampage. Here are the freaks of a coal train of the Reading road at Lost Creek station: It ran off the track and badly wrecked twenty cars, tore down the telegraph lines, completely demolished the passenger station and did considerable damage to the freight depot and storehouse. Several persons were injured, but none seriously.

Conkling is now backed up by all the republican congressmen of New York in his war on Hayes' nominations. Let's see who goes under. In order to help him on in his fight against Hayes appointments, Mr. Conkling has had Gen. Burnside shoved off his committee and Mr. Jones put in his place, who is bitter against the President while Burnside was inclined to favor his appointments.

Senator Patterson feels proud of his recent speech, and thinks he is a hero now whom the people are about to lionise.

He says he has caused a large edition of his speech to be printed in pamphlet form, and that he has already received more than 300 letters asking for copies of it. He also reports that he has been offered $2,000 to lecture twenty times in Massachusetts and Yew-York on the subject of the South. He thinks that he shall accept.

If a presidential veto will deprive us of the dollar of the daddies, why lets take the next thing to it and have the fips and levies of the old codgers in the days when a grog could be had for 3cts and four tobeys for a penny. That's all.

Soon we'll know whether Conkling is a bigger man than Hayes.

Fitzsimmons is a bigger man than old Conkling.

Stanley Matthews is the only defender Hayes has among the republican senators. How lonesome.

A general raid was made one night last week on liquor dealers, in New York, who were known to have violated the special police order of June 8. Nearly 300 arrests were made. That is what we would call a wholesale liquor business.

Thus far it is thus: Hayes proposes and Conkling disposes.

Hayes didn't pay any attention to that New York congressional petition not to remove Conkling's men but he went right ahead and sent back his former nominations, which Conkling managed not to have reported from his committee.

The striking cigar makers of New York mean business—they have started a factory, and it was expected by this time 500 hands would be at work, and three other co-operative factories were also to be started.

New York republicans stand by Conkling—and Ohio don't stand by Hayes—funny. That's about the way 8 to 7 leven works.

There will be three reports in the Colorado case; one in favor of Patterson the Democratic claimant; one in favor of Beiford, the Republican claimant; and a third in favor of sending the case back for a new election. This last is the one that will probably be adopted.

In the present session the U. S. Senate is politically divided as follows: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 37, including Mr. Davis, of Illinois, with the latter of whom he has lately voted, thus giving the Republicans two majority. Unless Mr. Sharon, of Nevada, returns they will have but one majority. In the Forty-sixth Congress the Democratic vote will be increased by six Senators, who will be elected in the place of Spencer, Dorsey, Conover, and Patterson, the four remaining carpet-baggers in this Senate and Sargent and Matthews. This insures a democratic majority of ten to start with in the Senate of the next Congress with a possible loss of one in Connecticut and a gain of one or two in Pennsylvania and New York. In any event there will be a clear Democratic majority of nine. Among the other contingencies is the unseating of Kellogg, which would insure another Democratic Senator from Louisiana. The charges of fraud in connection with his election made before the Committee on Elections but which were not investigated, will in due time be inquired into, and if sustained Kellogg will be unseated. The Republicans, however, are in great doubt about holding the organization of the Senate even this session. They intend to reorganize all of the committee before Eustis comes in, and thus avoid the risk of possible defeat by some change of their majority of two. This is the main reason why he was not sworn in to-day.

A confidential clerk of the Rothschilds in Paris, lately absconded, after robbing his employers of over $360,000. The money had been nearly all lost in stock speculations. Well the Rothschilds can stand that better than we can.

The Tribune is the livest of all the New-York papers in its bids for country support. It has just enlarged its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions to sixteen pages each, and put them in a much more convenient form for binding. It has put in an entirely new invention, a press of American manufacture that prints on both sides and folds ready for mailing this sixteen page paper at the rate of 18,000 an hour. It announces a noble list of special contributors for its Weekly, including Bayard Taylor, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., Solon Robinson and Gail Hamilton. And it offers any old subscriber the great $12 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary if he renews his subscription for five years, or divides it with three new subscribers. Altogether this looks like lively work ahead. See its prospectus.

Haunted houses are said to be plentiful in Washington. No wonder, for if there be any such thing as ghosts or restless spirits, Washington is the place where they would spook around, it is where so many iniquitous characters reveled and flourished in the last dozen years.

HAYES NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The Sun would organize it thus: The faculty of Mr. Hayes's proposed great National University at Washington has not yet been fully arranged. Several important chairs, including those of Greek, Political Economy, and the Use of the Blackboard, remain to be filled. So far as determined upon, the Board of Instruction and Government is constituted as follows:

President and Emeritus Professor of Eight to Seven Law,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, PH. D.

Professor of Applied Theology,
DONN PIATT, A. M. by Brevet.

Emeritus Professor of Jurisprudence,
HIRAM ULYSSES GRANT, LL.D., (Harv. Oxon.)

Professor of Obituary Literature and Steward of Commons,
G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., (Princt)

Tom Paine Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion,
REV. ROBERT J. INGERSOLL.

Professor of Political Ethics,
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, D—N.

Emeritus Lecturer on Antediluvian History,
JOHANNES A. DIX, CCC.

Joint Hayes Professors of Pure Mathematics,
J. MADISON WELLS, R. B.
THOMAS C. ANDERSON, R. B.

Jay Gould Professor of Journalism,
WHITELAW REID, D. P.

Professor of German and Instructor on the Pianoforte,
CARL SCHURZ, (Bonn.)

Professor of the French Language and Literature,
M. EDOUIN F. NOYES.

Purio Professor of Philanthropic Slaveholding,
JOHANNES WELSH.

Instructor in Æsthetic Botany and English Composition,
WILLIAM K. RODGERS, A. S. S.

Tutors in Practical Mathematics,
G. CASENAVE,
L. KENNER.

Director of the Gymnasium,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, LL.D., (Yale.)

Janitor,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.*

* To whom candidates for admission should apply for rooms, fuel, text books, and board and washing.

THE SILVER BILL CAN PASS OVER A VETO.

The friends of the Silver bill have been canvassing both houses of Congress and claim that the bill can be passed over a veto by the President, if necessary. They claim that the bill has forty-three votes in the Senate and five to one in the House. The split in the Senate may be on the question of free coinage.

Mr. Conkling's committee has been reorganized and General Burnside is not now on it. This puts the confirmation of the Custom House nominations under Mr. Conkling's control. The New-York Republicans have agreed to ask the President not to nominate Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince. Senator Patterson has been discharged. A special message on Civil Service Reform will be sent in to Congress in two or three weeks. The Senate Republican caucus voted to give the Democrats more representation on committees.

There are now four parties in the U. S Senate, viz: The democrats; the Hayes republicans made up of Stanley Matthews; independents, Judge David Davis, and the bloody-shirt republicans led by Conkling and Edmonds.

The permanent exhibition will no longer be open on Sundays.

Matters still look warlike on the Texas frontier, and troops have been ordered to the Rio Grande. There are some on both sides the line who would like to provoke a war with Mexico in order to open a field for speculation.

A curious case, involving the right of H T. Hembold to his own name, has just been decided in New York. In 1872 Helmbold went into bankruptcy, with, among other assets, the right to use his name in the manufacture of certain compounds. At the sale Albert L. Helmbold purchased this right, and then sought to restrain H. T. from using his own name in his own business. The Court decided in favor of the bankrupt, holding that the name belonged to him to whom his parents gave it, and no law or court could take it from him.

Good Envelopes for 5c per pack, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Hayes opens with congratulating Congress on the blessings of health, peace, and abundant harvests, and the encouraging prospects of an early return to prosperity.

He speaks exultingly of the success of his policy toward the South, as having restored a permanent good feeling between the North and South; and especially of the good effects of his withdrawal of the troops from interfering with the local governments in the South.

He asks the southern people to enact liberal laws to protect the blacks in all their new rights and privileges.

He argues stoutly against the repeal of the Resumption act, and says that "any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the government and of the people."

He argues favorably to a silver currency, but against redeeming the government bonds in anything but gold, and says "As bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation, or contemplated by either the government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid, it is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin thus made so much less valuable." To prevent the cheaper coin from driving out of use the dearer, as circulation, he argues that it will be necessary to limit the amount for which silver will be a legal tender. With such a limitation he believes the coinage of silver would afford material assistance to the business community, in the transition to redeemable paper money.

He next extols his Civil Service policy—that of making appointments to office purely on grounds of fitness, and removals only for unfitness—and asks Congress to make an appropriation to keep up the Civil Service Commission which was established by Grant.

He refers to our relations with foreign powers as entirely peaceful, our government having maintained a policy of strict neutrality in respect to the war between Russia and Turkey, and those governments have both shown a disposition to adhere strictly to all their treaty obligations with the United States. Italy has given this government notice of a desire to terminate its present treaty; but is disposed to renew it with slight modifications. "Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization and exemption from military service have continued to arise in cases of emigrants from Germany who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1868, however have proved to be so ample and so judicious that the Legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising under it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two governments, but, it is believed, without injury or injustice to any duly naturalized American citizen." It is desirable to extend the treaty to all of the states of the German Empire.

France's invitation to the United States to participate in the Exposition next year, is mentioned.

England and the United States are in perfect accord in respect to the extradition of criminals, although some questions still remain to be settled in a new treaty. A treaty for the protection of trade marks, negotiated with England, is submitted for the approval of the Senate.

The new administration of Mexico, with Gen. Diaz at its head, has not yet been officially recognized by this government, because Mr. Hayes desires first to see whether Diaz will be accepted by the Mexican people. Diaz has given assurances that he can prevent unlawful invasions and lawlessness on the Texan border, and Mr. Hayes hopes that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. He hopes and believes peace may be preserved; but nevertheless expresses some apprehensions to the contrary. Mexico, however, has regularly paid the amounts due the United States under the treaty of 1868.

Mr. Hayes expresses great concern over the Cuban rebellion; but says Spain has promptly made reparation for all unauthorized acts of its subordinates against American citizens.

He calls attention to the fact that "The government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy, in the person of its Secretary of State, to invite the government of the United States to recognize and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people and to assist them in their steps towards regulated and responsible government.

Instructions from the Department of State have recently been issued to the various diplomatic and consular officers abroad, asking them to devote attention to the question of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be severed, and some of the reports received are submitted.

He refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as showing that the revenues of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000,586 62; the total expenditures for the same period were $238,008,993, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577, 69. This has substantially supplied the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year $265,500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $232,430,643.72. The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are $269,250,000. The revenues of the government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of $18,481,-452.54, was mainly in customs duties, caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as pay advalorem taxes. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including coin, have been $658,637,457, and the imports have been $492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of $166,539,-917, the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business.

He recommends economy in appropriations. He recommends an amendment of the revenue laws, so as to relieve the people of unnecessary burdens; but favors a tariff of 10 cents per pound on tea and 2 cents a pound on coffee. All forms of internal taxation, he suggests, might be repealed, except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco and beer. Attention is also called to the necessity of enacting more vigorous laws for the protection of the revenue and for the punishment of frauds and smuggling, and a revision of the custom laws is suggested.

He congratulates Congress that the public credit has been preserved, and U. S. securities are regarded with high favor abroad. The conversion of bonds bearing larger interest into 4½ and 4 per cents, he alleges, has been thus far successful, resulting in an aggregate saving in one year of interest to the amount of $3,775,000. He recommends that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into government securities as the best mode in which small savings may be well secured and yield a moderate interest.

He suggests liberal legislation toward restoring the American shipping interests.

He refers to the report of the Secretary of War, and praises the army, especially that portion which fought and finally captured the Nez Perces. He also speaks of the efficiency of the army in suppressing recent labor riots.

He expresses the conviction that his recent order to Gen. Ord, directing him to cross the borders into Mexico, if necessary, for the effectual punishment of Mexican outlaws, had the effect to check somewhat these depredations, and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, peace may be preserved and the lives and property of our citizens in Texas fully protected.

He recommends a law giving authority, in an emergency, to increase the standing army above the maximum of 25,000, and approves all the suggestions of the Secretaries of War and Navy.

In reference to the Post Office Department he says its total receipts were $27,513,585.26, the expenditures $33,486,-322.44.

Again referring to the Indians, he says we are now at peace with all the tribes within our borders, and to preserve that peace a just and humane policy toward them will be the object of his earnest endeavors. He alleges that many, if not most of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part, and the advance of the Indians in civilization has been slow, because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. He recommends the enactment of a law which shall give Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having, by their own labor, supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, the benefit of the homestead act and the privileges of citizenship.

He invites Congress to take measures for the better protection of the government timber lands.

He speaks of the abundant crops of the present year, as shown by the report of the Agricultural Department, and believes they will assist much in reviving trade.

He recommends Congress to be liberal in appropriations for the improvement and interests of the District of Columbia, where the Capital of the nation is situated.

He asks for legislation looking to the finishing of the Washington monument and says its present condition, it having been begun so long ago, is a reproach to the nation.

He favors government aid, by liberal appropriations, to the support of schools in the several States, especially in the Southern States for the education of the blacks. He also favors the erection of a National Educational University at Washington, and the opening of a National Museum in the Smithsonian Building.

A PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LOST.

Terrible Sacrifice of Life—About 70 Persons Perish.

London, December 5.—A despatch from Coquimbo, Chili, says the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Atacama has been lost. The crew numbered forty and the passengers probably about fifty. Only eighteen persons were saved.

STEAMER BURNED AND TEN LIVES LOST.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—the steamer Lotus No. 2 has been burned, and persons from the wreck report the loss of the mate, cook, chambermaid and one deck hand, and several roustabouts missing. There are probably ten or twelve lives lost.

THE TURKS DEFEAT THE RUSSIANS WITH A LOSS OF 3,000 MEN.

London, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Russians have been defeated near Tirnova, with a loss of 3,000 men. The Turks are bombarding Tirnova.

A dispatch from Erzeroum says there has been a heavy snow fall in Asia, which has stopped all further operations.

A dispatch from Cairo says the Khedive of Egypt has definitely decided to reinforce the Egyptian contingent to the extent of 6,000 men.

ELENA CAPTURED BY SULEIMAN PASHA—HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Constantinople, Wednesday, Dec. 5—A dispatch from Suleiman Pasha, dated yesterday, confirms the capture of Elena with eleven guns, twenty ammunition wagons, and 300 prisoners. The Russian loss is estimated at 3,000 killed and wounded. [Elena is nineteen miles southwest of Tirnova; it is on a branch of the Jantra.]

A special dispatch from Pera to The Post says: "Suleiman hopes to capture Tirnova shortly."

London, Dec. 5, 1877.

A Shumla dispatch of December 4, says: "An engagement took place at Armedli, on the Tirnova road. The Turks are reported to have been successful. Fighting is still in progress."

London, December 8.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Bogot, says that the battles of Mariani and Elena, on the 4th inst., were more fortunate for the Russians than at first reported. Fifty officers and 1,800 men were killed and wounded and eleven guns captured. Operations on the 6th inst., were confined to driving the Turkish right, numbering 10,000 men, from Siataritza to Bebrova. The Turkish left confronting Jablovitza numbers 3,000 men.

A TALK ABOUT PROVIDENCE.

What is Providence? It is the superintendence and care which God exercises over all his creation. General providence is seen in the operation of the laws of nature. Universal providence relates to the preserving and governing of all things. Particular providence relates to every event, however minute. Special providence relates to special adaptation of circumstances to secure a moral design. For example, a horse runs away and kills two men in the wagon, while the third escapes unhurt. We can not explain the way in which this one man escaped. We say it is a mystery. It is only a special providence. Thus Providence is divided into General, Particular and Special. Now we often hear about the mysterious providence of God. We have gotten into the habit of crediting all our ills to providence. A man dies of gluttony, then people say, "strange providence!" Here is a man pours liquid fire down his throat until the manis potu drops his loathsome body into a drunkard's grave. The preacher is then to debase his divine commisson and preach a bald universalism. He is to blame providence and not the man. Another man deliberately makes a noose, puts his head into it and goes and hangs himself. A serious looking soul cries, "mysterious providence!" The truth is just this: We are not willing to admit that our own inactivity, folly and self love, have wrought out the sad results over which we mourn. The ship of our life is wrecked. We hear the storm but do not own that it is often our unskillful and indifferent navigation that brought our vessel upon the rock. We fold our hands and cry out blindly, Mysterious are thy ways, O Providence! Resignation and faith in trials that cannot be avoided, every one ought to have. But we ought not to hide our talents in a napkin—ought not take our fill of ease and pleasure,—ought not bow to the gods of custom and unsanctified society, and then shrink from the consequences and say that the result is none of ours. There are those who think they are suffering for righteousness sake when the flour barrel is empty, or when the dress has grown shabby and mean. A little of self denial, a little less of ignoble ease would fill the barrel and hide nature with a respectable dress. We eat unwholesome food, keep late hours, break through every law of health; and when we pay the penalty with shattered nerves and broken constitutions, we wonder what is wrong, why we are not as strong and vigorous as others. The pretty rosy cheeked child is left to run bare-armed or bare-legged, or at most *fashionably* clad; and when it is laid under the snow, the mother murmurs that Providence is so strangely unkind. Too often, with a little more prudence, a little more wisdom, a little more flannel, the family might be for many more years kept intact and the grave-yard made go a-begging.

W. E. F.

THE BABY SHOW.

Jenny June discusses the New York baby show philosophically. This is what she says: "Eight hundred entries were obtained, and an average of six hundred babies have been on exhibition. The windows are kept closed, and the entire edifice is permeated with an indescribable odor of soured milk and baby clothing. Some of the children are remarkably pretty, but the mothers are usually exactly opposite. One lusty baby, with great black eyes, is the son of a Chinaman and an Irish mother. Many classes are represented, but the parents are usually poor and have made great exertions to procure the decent outfit, and especially the sash and shoes in which baby and mother make their appearance at the show. The variety is enormous, but it is curious that all the fat babies have thin mothers, and all the large fat women, small, puny infants."

Almanacs for 1878—Farmers, Housekeepers, Comic and other almanacs at only 3 cts each, Welch's, Bellefonte.

THE ARMY OF THE LORD.

Dr. Abbott's Plan for the Union of the Different Evengelical Denominations.

A large congregation assembled in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, to hear the pastor, the Rev. W. P. Abbott, preach on the subject, "Is it God's Will that the Different Evangelical Denominations be United?" He took his text from the twenty-first verse of the seventeenth chapter of John, "That they may all be one." In the prayer following the passage from which the text was taken the preacher said that Christ three times distinctly expressed the wish that all the Christian churches "may be one." The reason for this is plain, for in union there is strength. This truth is exemplified in the history of all nations from the time of the Assyrians to the present day, and it is shown with striking application to the subject in hand in the history of the Jewish Church. By its force of unity that Church became an object of power and admiration among the nations of the earth, and only lost its potency after dissensions and divisions had sprung up among its members. The same principle enters largely also into the teachings of Christ and afterwards of the Apostles, but a few centuries later it was lost sight of, and then the Christian Church split up into divisions. The cause of these divisions is sin. This truth was uttered by Paul when he said to the Corinthians "Ye are carnel; therefore there are envies and strife and divisions amongst you." Two facts then are apparent. First, that there are antagonisms in the Church; second, it is the will of God that these antagonisms be annihilated, and for annihilating them Paul in his words just quoted, gives the receipt. Mr. Abbott explained that in using the word Church he referred to no particular denomination. One denomination claimed one thing & one another, but overlooking all of these special claims, he himself claimed there was one Church embracing all denominations and that is the Christian Church. He would not blot out the names of the several denominations, but he would unite them in one common cause like the divisions of an army. Some one had expressed the idea in likening the Baptists to a navy, the Methodists to the cavalry of an army, the Presbyterians to the light infantry, the Episcopalians to the light artillery and the American Reformed Church to the heavy artillery. But unlike one grand army with coordinate and cooperating divisions, the Church is in fact, woefully divided. The points of dissension are Trinitarianism, Calvinism and apolistic succession, and it is noteworthy that of all these disputed points, mention is not made in the Bible of one of them except, baptism. The Church must let these points go and cling to the Bible. The Bible says that Christ came into the world to save sinners and we can all agree as to that. But let some one say how many sinners Christ came to save; that he came to save a favored few, and that God is just as much glorified by the destruction of the many as he is by the salvation of the few, and he raises points on which we never can agree. The preacher then described in detail the differences on the doctrines of the Trinity, baptism and apostolic succession, and said that the world looks on these controversies and sneers; the skeptics look on them and rejoice, and the rejoicings of the latter are carried down and re-echoed in hell. He attributed these dissensions to the prevalence in the Church of a "narrow, bigoted, predjudiced spirit," on which the Methodists should trample, the Presbyterians turn their bayonets, the Episcopalians their grape and canister, and the American Reformed Church its heavy shot and shell.

BOB INGERSOL'S READY WIT.

[From the Nashville American.]

It is related that Col. Bob Ingersoll once gave an ingenious explanation at a Parisian dinner party of the American practice of carrying weapons. A French guest turning to Ingersoll, explained: "Will the Colonel explain the matter? Why, Messieurs, I can travel all over France armed with only a bodkin." The Colonel rose to his feet and replied: "The explanation is this: A Frenchman's rights are so few in number, and so insignificant in character, that they can be enforced with a bodkin, or for that matter with a toothpick. But in America a citizen's rights are so numerous and important that he needs a whole arsenal to defend them. Hence the practice of carrying weapons in America."

1878.

The Weekly Post.

Single Subscription....$2,00 per year.
In Clubs.....$1·50 " "

(Postage Prepaid by us.)

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.
A PREMIUM ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—The Weekly Post will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. The Post will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature wil be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

The Weekly Post for 1878 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

PREMIUMS FOR 1878.

A Valuable Premium to Every Subscriber and to Clubs.

We offer the following Premiums, to take effect January 1, 1878, and to continue in force until April 1, 1878:

For Club of 400 Subscribers—A FIRST-CLASS SPRING BUGGY to getter-up of Club.

For Every Club of 100 Copies—A SEWING MACHINE to getter-up of Club,

For Every Club of 50—AN ELGIN COMPANY AMERICAN SOLID SILVER HUNTING-CASE WATCH to getter-up of Club.

For Every Club of 25—A Copy of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY to getter-up of Club.

For Every Club of 20—A Copy of THE DAILY POST FOR SIX MONTHS. Postage Prepaid, to getter-up of Club.

For Every Club of 10—One Copy of THE WEEKLY POST, Free, to getter-up of Club; and lastly,

To each and every yearly subscriber to The Weekly Post, from and after January 1 until April 1 1878, A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.

THE DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

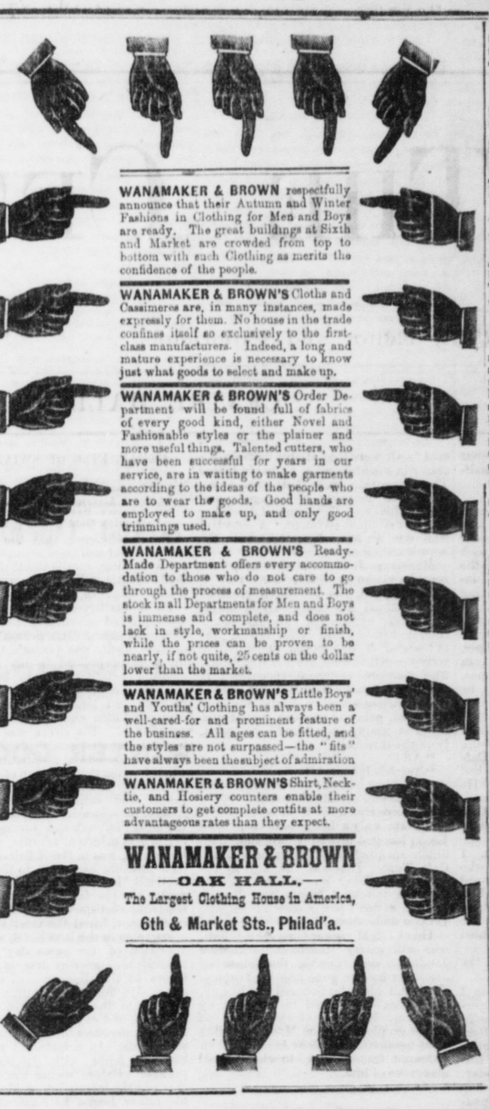
OUR TERMS.
(With Postage Paid.)

THE DAILY POST, per year.....$9.00
THE WEEKKY POST, per year....$2 00
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER.....$1.50

Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.

Specimen copies sent free on application to the office.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.



WANAMAKER & BROWN respectfully announce that their Autumn and Winter Fashions in Clothing for Men and Boys are ready. The great buildings at Sixth and Market are crowded from top to bottom with such Clothing as merits the confidence of the people.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Cloths and Cassimeres are, in many instances, made expressly for them. No house in the trade confines itself so exclusively to the first-class manufacturers. Indeed, a long and mature experience is necessary to know just what goods to select and make up.

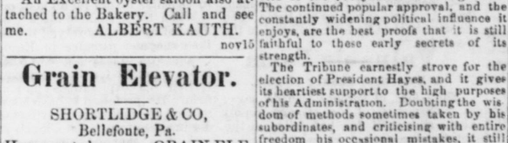
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Order Department will be found full of fabrics of every good kind, either Novel and Fashionable styles or the plainer and more useful things. Talented cutters, who have been successful for years in our service, are in waiting to make garments according to the ideas of the people who are to wear the goods. Good hands are employed to make up, and only good trimmings used.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Ready-Made Department offers every accommodation to those who do not care to go through the process of measurement. The stock in all Departments for Men and Boys is immense and complete, and does not lack in style, workmanship or finish, while the prices can be proven to be nearly, if not quite, 25 cents on the dollar lower than the market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Little Boys' and Youths' Clothing has always been a well-cared-for and prominent feature of the business. All ages can be fitted, and the styles are not surpassed—the "fits" have always been the subject of admiration

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Shirt, Necktie, and Hosiery counters enable their customers to get complete outfits at more advantageous rates than they expect.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
—OAK HALL.—
The Largest Clothing House in America,
6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.



STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,
At the
BISHOP STREET BAKERY,
is now making the very best
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,
in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH.
nov15

Grain Elevator.

SHORTLIDGE & CO,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain
AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,
in cash on delivery, for
WHEAT, CORN,
RYE, OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town, which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

Anthracite Coal.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for the house use, at the lowest prices.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY. DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GRROUND PLASTER

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as any other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARE NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT
BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE LAW OF PUBLIC SALES.—In a sale by auction there are three parties, namely: the owner of the property to be sold, the auctioneer and a portion of the public who attend to bid, which, of course includes the highest bidder. The name of the owner must be made public. The articles put up must be sold without reserve and unless the vendor reserves one open bid he cannot bid himself or have the auctioneer or any one bid for him. There are cases on record where a bid was not reserved, and the vendor had a bidder who bought it in, and afterwards suit was brought against the vendor by the highest outside bidder for the article and it was decided that he (the plaintiff) was the highest bidder and entitled to the article, against the vendor. So, also, if an article is struck off to a person, and it is afterwards ascertained that the vendor or auctioneer practiced fraud, by bidding himself, or had puffers, it was held both by the Courts of England and so repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that the purchaser could not be held, but the purchaser as soon as he discovers the fraud practiced upon him must return or tender the articles to the vendor.

"The Leading American Newspaper."

The New York Tribune
FOR 1878.

The Tribune has long enjoyed the distinction of the largest circulation among the best people. During the year 1878 it will spend more labor and money than ever before to deserve that preeminence. It secured, and means to retain it, by becoming the medium of the best thought and the voice of the best conscience of the time, by keeping abreast of the highest progress, favoring the freest discussion, hearing all sides, appealing always to the best intelligence and the purest morality, and refusing to cater to the tastes of the vile or the predjudices of the ignorant. The continued popular approval, and the constantly widening political influence it enjoys, are the best proofs that it is still faithful to these early secrets of its strength.

The Tribune earnestly strove for the election of President Hayes, and it gives its heartiest support to the high purposes of his Administration. Doubting the wisdom of methods sometimes taken by his subordinates, and criticising with entire freedom his occasional mistakes, it still thinks it the duty of the hour to hold together and strenghten the party that elected and alone sustains him. It believes the day of danger to the negro has passed, and that of danger to the Tax-Payer has come. The Solid South (at last in full control of every Rebel and Border State) sees its chance to get at the National Treasury, and get back what it lost by the war. Only 47 Northern votes are needed. If Tammany Hall could furnish New York, then Indiana, or Connecticut and New-Jersey, would suffice. The danger is upon us; and against it the old party of Freedom, still the party of the Churches and the School Houses, is the only bulwark. It alone can keep the Solid South from grasping the National Government in 1880. It alone can save us, even now, from the threatened Democratic abandonment of resumption and renewed debasement of the currency, which would heedlessly and most wickedly check the revival of business, and treble the country's burdens. In behalf of the old party, therefore, The Tribune renews the old appeal to the National conscience, the National honor, and the enlightened self-interest of the Tax-Payers.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune

Combines may of the merits of both the Daily and Weekly issues, and is, in some respects, the best, as well as the cheapest paper sent out from The Tribune office. It contains all the literary, agricultural, and domestic miscellany, and all the special articles prepared for The Weekly. It has besides nearly all the news of The Daily, and most of its articles not strictly local in their application. It has been enlarged, and changed to the new sixteen page form described below—a change which has long been asked by many of its most intelligent patrons.

The Weekly Tribune.

This has been for a third of a century the favorite paper for our substantial country population. A competent critic has said of it: "The Weekly Tribune has done more for the settlement and prosperity of the Great West, and has made more good farmers and good citizens than any other single influence that ever existed in this country." During the ensuing year it means not only to preserve all its old merits, but to take a long stride ahead. By the introduction of $30,000 worth of new machinery, and by an enlargement of its size (making it the largest single sheet issued by any newspaper in the country), it is enabled to give subscribers what they have so long asked—their favorite paper into shape easier to read and convenient for binding. Each issue consists of sixteen pages, of the form and general appearance of Harper's Weekly, but with pages considerably larger, and with large and clear type. All the old and standard features are carefully preserved, while the new form and additional size enable us to offer the following among many

Novel and Special Attractions:

I. A graphic series of articles on Domestic life Life and Habits Abroad, by Bayard Taylor.

II. A few papers on Current Topics from the Christian Minister's Point of View, by the Rev. John Hall, D. D.

III. Occasional contributions on Political Problems and Premises, by Gail Hamilton.

IV. A northern Farmer on Southern Agriculture, by Solon Robinson.

V. Life and Sights in New York, by Veterans of the City Staff.

These articles will not be mere reproductions from the daily paper. They will be prepared expressly for The Weekly Tribune, and will first see the light in its columns.

For Farmers.

The Agricultural Department of The Weekly Tribune has always been recognized as bey

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Dec. 13, '77.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 338, I. O. of O. F. meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sec'k. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 337, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sec't. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 86 P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Leonard Rhone Master. G. W. BOAL Sec'k.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—A choice farm near Centre Hall is advertised in Reporter, for sale.

—Big rush all the time to Wolf's new room for cheap goods—keeps Cap busy.

—Weather fine again and like spring since Tuesday.

An immense stock of Pocket Books at prices ranging from 5c up, at Welch's Bellefonte.

—The Pennsylvania Central Musical Association, comprising thirteen counties, will hold its Fifth Annual Musical Convention in the Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., Commencing Monday evening, Jan. 14th, 1878, to continue one week.

—How far behind the times the Russians must be—instead of running them by steam they carry their Kars.

—It is stated that Martin V. Turner, who was tried some time ago in Clearfield and convicted of murder in the first degree, a Mrs. Waples, his alleged paramour, being the victim, will be able to establish an alibi before the board of pardons at its next session.

—Up to Saturday, 24, Lock Haven had shipped 31,694,000 feet of lumber for this year.

At Boyers you can buy the finest Fur Hats in the market for $2. Latest style. 6dec 4t.

—The choicest York state apples, Baldwins, Rhode Island Greenings, Russetts, &c., to be had by the barrel or in less quantity, at Sechlers grocery.

Frank Smith and Frank Long, the two horse thieves who broke out of the Clearfield jail on the 4th of September last, were returned to that institution on Thursday night last by Sheriff Pentz. They were arrested in Clarion county for robbing a store at Rimersburg, and were lodged in jail.

Blank Books—a great variety, at Welch's Book store, Bellefonte.

Constable Kline, of Spring Mills, was on the look out, on Tuesday, for a fellow who struck Will Smith, of Greenbrier, on the head with a stone, during an altercation one day last week, injuring him severely and probably fatally.

—Joseph Zimmerman of near Hublersburg, the young man who was accidently shot, a short time ago while out hunting, died from the effects, on 10. Funeral on Wednesday.

—The Penns Valley Banking Co. now occupies its new quarters in its new building. If you want to see a snug suit of rooms, just step in and have cashier Mingle show you round.

Boyer sells the best calico for 6½c an excellant article for 5½ 6dec 4t

—A joint Festival of the Masonic and Odd Fellows of Centre Hall, will be held during the holidays, and will be a big affair.

—Lock Haven market, last week, was as follows: Butter, 22 to 25c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, 30 to 40c per bushel, chickens, 40 to 60c per pair; cabbage, 4@10c per head; apple butter 75c per gallon; lard 11@12½c per pound; apples $1 to $1.80 per bu.; turnips, 25c per bu; beans, 10c per quart; sweet potatoes, 30 to 40c per peck; celery, 5 to 15 cents per stock, turkeys, live weight, 7 to 9c per pound.

Shawl and School straps, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

—Attention is directed to Guggenheimer's new store advertisement. He has opened a large stock of new goods, in the store room connected with Spangler's hotel. The store is under the management of one of his most reliable clerks from his Bellefonte store where he has been employed for a number of years. Mr. Guggenheimer is already so well and favorably known to the people of this county, that it is needless to add any thing in his favor.

Writing paper and envelopes, in boxes, very cheap, at Welch's Book store.

—We have just learned that St. Nicholas has made his *Head Quarters* at The Old Reliable Book & Toy Store of H. Y. Stitzer; there is no use in trying to enumerate all there is to be seen there; go and see for yourself—and every thing, Oh, How Cheap! We just noticed on his bulletin board Almanacs at 2cts each. School Books at reduced rates. General Grant also does his smoking there now. 2t

THE BEACH CREEK CASE.—Dr. Thom. Rothrock, of Eagleville, accused of criminal practice which resulted in the death of Rebecca Winslow, entered bail at Bellefonte on last Friday in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the next term of Court in this county. On Monday he called at the office of the Democrat, when he stated that he had been sick in a hospital in Philadelphia, and that as soon as he heard of the charge and was well enough to return he went to Bellefonte, his native place, and gave himself up. He pleads not guilty, protests his innocence, and asks a suspension of public judgment until he shall have an opportunity of proving himself so. The authorities here say Dr. Thom. didn't give himself up.—Cl. Democrat.

—THINK OF THIS.—Out of one hundred thousand bottles of Jamaica Vegetable Health Elixir sold last year, $1,000 were sayed to the purchasers. This is one reason that we sell this valuable medicine at ninety-nine cents per bottle; and another reason is that we desire to attract public attention to it wherever it is not generally known. For all common diseases, such as headache from disordered stomach constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, billiousness, and a debilitated state of the system from impoverished blood, this remedy stands without parallel. Regular size and sample bottles for sale by E. P. Green Bellefonte.

—None can successfully compete with Sechler and Co. for selling good and cheap groceries. Give them a call and try some of their goods and you will want to go back again.

POTTER SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, the duplicate of School Tax for the township of Potter, has been placed in the hands of the Treasurer, JACOB DINGES, at Centre Hall. On all taxes paid to him on or before December 1st, 1877, there will be a deduction of five per centum; on all taxes remaining unpaid for one month after said date, the full amount will be charged, and thereafter an addition of 5 per cent. on all remaining unpaid. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
19 oct2m.

—The solid gold society badges delivered by the Franklin Jewelry Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are exactly as represented. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—Christian Voices, Philadelphia. eow tf

All kinds of games for winter amusement, at Welch's Bellefonte.

—Put mittens and overcoats on your hydrants.

—According to the Scientific American whisky is the best remedy for diptheria. It is said to have the same effect in the diptheria poison as quinine has on malarius poison in the system.

—Clothing for all—lawyers, doctors, preachers, farmers, mechanics and laboring men, at the new Star Clothing Store, corner Bishop and Allegheny streets. Decidedly the best and cheapest ready made clothing in this section of the state, and if you want to save money in these times, do it now by purchasing your Clothing of Goldberg, at the Star Clothing Store.

Baskets of every description, at Welch's Bellefonte.

—A Festival will be held at Pine Grove Mills, commencing on Christmas night and continuing two successive nights for the benefit of the cornet band. A fine overcoat will be voted for and refreshments had.

—It is reported that the Lutheran Church, of Beaver, pays all its expenses from the proceeds of an oil well on the church property.

School books—for Schools of every grade, at Welch's Book store, Bellefonte.

—Thirty-three years have passed since the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syr up, and it still stands unrivalled. Price 25 cents, five bottles $1.

—The Poor Printer—Always at the Foot of the Class.—It is stated that in the Penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., there are 27 clergymen, 42 lawyers, 13 doctors, and 3 printers.

—Read the card of Nolan & M'Allister, merchant tailors, late of Bellefonte, who have located in this place, and come well recommended.

—Thomas Hickey, convicted for murder in the second degree, has been recommended for pardon by the state board of pardons.

—B. F. Phillips, 2 miles west of Millheim, will make sale of his personal property, Dec 21.

All colors in two fly Maroon Heading Fringe, Silk Tied, at 30c yd. at Boyers. 6dec 4t.

—In the Bush house block is the best regulated and most extensive grocery in central Penna, and where housekeepers can save more money and get better, purer and fresher groceries than anywhere in this county. All that has been said in behalf of Sechler & Co., is true, as hundreds of customers are willing to testify. Give them a call. They are perfect gentlemen and always do the fair thing.

—Dr. Thomas Rothrock, who is charged with having produced an abortion in Clinton county, has been arrested in Bellefonte. He gave bail for the appearance for trial.

—Inside of a few weeks two merchant tailors, a dentist, a jeweler, a barber, and a new store, have opened up in our town, in addition to some new families, that have moved here—and there are still "more to follow"

—If you have a cough, just try Frank P. Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot, it cures all affections of the throat and lungs, such as colds coughs, hoarseness, asthma, croup, bronchitis and whooping cough. Has been tried in many families and proved an invaluable remedy. Get it—try it

—Just call around and see Sechler's grocery, when in Bellefonte, you will find the most gentlemanly attendants, who take pleasure in showing the best, purest and freshest groceries the market affords. Dried fruits, canned fruits cheaper and better than you can do them up yourself. Teas, coffees, sugars, spices, soaps, confectioneries, and so on, and all at prices that suit the times.

Bibles! Bibles! Bibles! Bibles! Bibles! For churches, families and Teachers, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

RIVER AND LUMBER ITEMS.

The Clinton Democrat, of 6, says the recent flood brought in about 12,000,000 feet in logs. Flynn & Merrill's drive didn't get in. It is hung up at Westport, and will be there till there is water enough to bring it in, which may be this fall, and it way be not till next spring. In the latter case they'll have to be hauled out and cared for. There is about 4,000,000 in the drive.

Square timber went off at better prices than ruled in the spring. Pine 8 to 13; Oak 6 to 9; and Hemlock 4 to 5 cents. Most of it was sold; the balance is harbored in the mouth of Bald Eagle, numbering 35 to 40 rafts.

The Mills started by this rise are Pardee & Cook's, W. A. Simpson's, Brown, Shoutse & Co's, and Bridgens & Mann's.

FROM BUFFALO RUN.

EDITOR REPORTER.—The first thing I noticed in your valuable paper of last weeks issue was a notice to your delinquent subscribers. I read the notice over twice and after that I lost all interest in the balance of the paper until I sat down, filled out a check for a small sum in your favor and mailed it at once, after which I took up the Reporter with a light heart, and clear conscience and did not stop until I perused every word contained in it, even the advertisements imparted a degree of interest never before realized. It was the first time in my life that I realized the truth of the adage. "It is better to give than to receive." If you have any other delinquent subscribers on your list, to all such I would say: "Go and do likewise" and you will be a happier and better man. "SUB."

(That subscriber has a conscience that can be reached.—Ed.)

Near Somerset recently, Samuel A. Wilt, while digging a post hole accidentally struck upon a large earthen vessel which contained $2,700 in gold and silver coins, principally Mexican dollars. The date of the newest coin is 1751.

Ex-Senator Morrow B. Lowry is hopelessly insane. The Erie Observer says: "He talks quite rationally on many subjects, but is liable at any moment to fly off on some project that would be very ludicrous were it not for the sad mental delusion under which it is conceived. His latest plan is one for restoring the dead to life and enabling them to occupy the same bodies and pursue the same methods as in the flesh.

Near Norristown is a limekiln with which a tragic occurrence is identified. On Friday morning two men on nearing the kiln found the dead body of a man who had been suffocated and burned during the night. He appeared to have placed a large stone on top of the kiln, which had been freshly filled, and to have sat down to warm himself. Becoming suffocated by the fumes he had fallen over insensible, and the fire, working its way to the surface, had burned him beyond recognition.

WHAT THEY CAN DO AT THE ALTOONA SHOPS.—The Pennsylvania Railroad shops, upper and lower, at Altoona, employ three thousand operators. With the facilities at hand an eight-wheeled hopper bottom car can be constructed in an hour, and recently one hundred and twelve of that class were turned out in a week, of ten hours a day. An eight-wheel box car can be made in nine hours, including one coat of paint, and a passenger car can be built in two days.

Books of every description at Welch's Book store, Bellefonte.

The Pope suffers collapse every time he attempts to sit up. His condition is not improving.

A large stock of Steroscopes and Views at greatly reduced prices, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

—All competition in monuments and tombstones has been distanced by Heisler's Marble Works, Bellefonte, where the best and cheapest work is turned out.

HANGING IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Culprit Begging the Hangman to Cut him Down and Hang him Again.

From the Jackson Times.

On the night of Sept. 23, last year, Geo. Walton, a negro, who lived near Utica, Miss., shot George Banks, another negro, through a crack in the wall of his cabin, killing him instantly. Walton was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Nov. 16.

At twenty minutes past one his arms were tied behind him. At twenty two minutes past I the noose was adjusted to his neck, and a white cap was placed on his head and raised, leaving his eyes uncovered. At twenty seven minutes past 1 the rope was thrown over the beam and tied. Walton was caused to stand in position, and the cap was drawn down over his eyes and face. At thirty minutes past 1 Deputy Beale struck the trigger, and Walton fell, and was motionless for a moment, his hands stretched forward, and his toes touching the ground.

The culprit hung for a minute and a half, and then gurgled out, "For God's sake, take me down and hang me over again." He was lifted up, the rope was drawn higher, and he was dropped again. He hung half a minute longer, and again he called out, "for Jesus' sake, hear and answer me. I want to talk." He was taken loose and placed upon the scaffold, and then he said, very disconnectedly:

Lamb of God, I pray, Friends, I didn't think you would treat me so. Friends, you see what an awful death I am dying, and it's all on account of a woman. Friends, take warning from me and never do anything to be hung for. I feel willing to die; but it is an awful state, and I dread dying as I do.

Rev. Mr. Pierson then approached and asked, "Walton do you feel that Jesus is with you?" The culprit replied, "I do; and I pray God that George Bank's soul is in heaven. Will you pray and sing some for me?" At 20 minutes to 2 another prayer was offered up for the doomed man, and he fervently said amen, and begged the Lord to hear his prayers.

At 21 minutes to 2 Walton was again lifted on the trap door by Deputy Beale, to whom he said, "I want to ask you one question before I die. Did any one ever tell you that I once killed a man in Tennessee?" Mr. Beale replied, "Yes, your wife told me." Walton then turned to the spectators and said, "Gentlemen, don't believe it. I give you my dying word that I never killed any man but Geo. Banks."

At 17 minutes to 2 the trigger was released, and Walton, with an unfinished prayer on his lips, was suspended. His hands were pressed tight against his breast, his body motionless. At 16½ minutes to 2 he began to throw himself around, kicking in the air, and suffering untold agonies. At 15 minutes to 2, he quieted, and began slowly drawing himself and gently dropping, his hands extending out. At 11½ minutes to 2 Dr. J. M. Bogle examined his body and pronounced life nearly extinct. At 8 minutes to 2 his heart ceased to beat.

A great variety of Toilet Sets and Vases, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

A full line of clothing for men and boys, at Boyers, very cheap. 6dec 4t.

Gold Pens, and Pencils at Welch's Bellefonte.

The imports of merchandise into this country during the ten months ending October 31st, amounted to $413,435,000, against $364,912,000 for the same time last year—an increase of $48,223,000. The exports of domestic produce for the same time in specie value were $374,766,000, against $446,959,000 for the same time last year—an increase of $27,807,000. The balance in our favor for ten months in 1876 was $82,047,000; against $61,641,000 in 1877. Our exports of gold and silver in 1877, after deducting the imports, are $23,000,000 against $84,870,000 last year.

—Newman's Clothing hall, the largest Ready-made Clothing house in Centre county, is visited by scores daily, who are drawn thither to see his goods and get bargains in cheap clothing. His assortment for men and boys is the most complete you can find. He sells cheap and you save money in buying of him. He is a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word, and is always glad to see you whether you buy or not.

Picture & Motto Frames, all sizes and styles. A good motto frame with glass for 25 cts, at Welch's Bellefonte.

A barn near Hackensack, N. J., owned by Peter R. Ackerman, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The stallion Hyperian, with a record of 2:27, valued at $20,000, and eight other valuable horses, burned to death.

Brackets, Slipper Backs, and Towel racks at Welch's, Bellefonte.

— Miles of sausages are being turned out now in these diggens. It is hard on hogs.

Confections for the Hollidays. Teachers supplied at wholesale, at Welch's store, Bellefonte.

A building in the course of erection on Prince William street, St. Johns, N. B., fell and eight men are supposed to have been crushed to death.

Matelasse cloaking for ladies at Boyers for $2.75 per yard. Very latest style. 6d 4t

Valuable Farm AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale his farm in Potter township, Centre county, one mile east of Centre Hall, known as the Robert Pennington farm,

Containing 146 ACRES,

in good state of cultivation, no hills but gently rolling, most all limestone land, about 125 Acres cleared, balance woodland near the buildings. Upon the farm are a large BANK BARN,

Frame House, Nearly New,

of modern style, Hog pen, Smoke house etc., Two Apple Orchards on the farm, water piped into the house-yard and into barn yard. The farm is well fenced, and one mile from blacksmith shops, stores, churches. The terms will be made easy.

Bounded on east by lands of late Sam'l Huston, south by lands of late Wm. Keller, west by Keller and Bible, and north by Bible and Huston. Also six acres of mountain land.

Address or apply to
ROBERT A. MEANS,
Lewistown,
Mifflin county, Pa.
12dec3m

Velvet Photograph frames of every style and very cheap, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

VALENTINES & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.
HUMES' NEW BLOCK, ARE NOW PREPARED
For The Fall And Winter Trade.
Bargians Greater Than Ever!
WOOLLEN GOODS, COTTON GOODS, LADIES
Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Of every description. DRESS GOODS, in great variety.
COATS, finest and largest assortment ever brought to Bellefonte.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING,
IN FACT EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING.
Remember we do business on the ONE PRICE PLAN, and therefore insure our prices as the lowest.
☞ NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.
VALENTINES & Co.
H. HERMAN, Manager.

THE FRENCH CRISES ENDED.

Surrender of Marshal MacMahon—a Ministry to be Formed to Suit the Views of the Left.

London, December 7.—A correspondent in Paris telegraphs, under date of yesterday evening, as follows: All is changed here this evening. An amicable solution of the political crises seems to be at last certain. At 6 o'clock Marshal MacMahon abruptly summoned M. Batbie, and said to him; "I give you a carte blanche to make a Ministry in twenty-four hours." The Marshal then turned to the Prefect of Versailles, and said, "I sacrifice you, but I am obliged to do so." With these two short, pithy speeches, the interview terminated. An agreement has already been effected, and the principal members of the new Ministry have been determined upon. M. M. Leon says Waddington, Dufaure and Christophle, with M. Batbie are to be leading members, and the minor offices will be filled to-morrow. To-morrow (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock, a council of the present Ministers will be held, and by midday all will be finished. The Left, it is already known, will accept this Ministry of M. Batbie, and the entente is at last an accomplished fact.

Later—MacMahon has backed out of the arrangement again, and there is an outlook for trouble.

Grand Opening.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

NEW STORE AT CENTRE HALL!

I. GUGGENHEIMER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS OF NEW

WINTER GOODS,

EVER OFFERED IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA,

MANY OF THEM 25 TO 50 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!

CONSISTING IN PART OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, QUEENESVARE GLASSWARE, SPICES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO. SEGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

Cloverseed,

TAKEN IN AND THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID IN CASH OR TRADE.
STORE IN THE OLD ROOM
CONNECTED WITH SPANGLERS HOTEL. 13dec

GET READY

FOR WINTER!!

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST

AND CHEAPEST

PARLOR STOVES,

Buy the

"Laurel Wreath."

(Single or DOUBLE HEATERS.)

These stoves have TWO ROWS of lights, shaking and dumping grate, arranged to clean out the clinkers. No danger from gas, no parts to burn out, so as to let gas into the upper room. We make THREE SIZES of Single and TWO SIZES of Double Heaters of these justly popular Stoves.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST AND CHEAPEST

Cooking Stoves,

BUY THE

"ZENITH,"

Double Oven Range; or the

"Economy,"

Single Oven Range.

They are the best in the market, have SIX BOILER HOLES, shaking and dumping grate, APPLY THE HEAT TO ALL THE BOILERS AT ONCE. The oven is large and square, the doors tin-lined. The PLATES ARE HEAVY, unlike the light plates of city stoves—COMPARE THEM. We make a No. 8 and No. 9 of both these ranges.

All these stoves are WARRANTED, and you can get repairs from the Manufactory in one day.

For Sale by
J. A. REESMAN, CentreHall.
J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall.
SNOOK. SMITH & CO., Millheim.
G. R. SPIGELMYER, Woodward,

Manufactured by the
SLIFER, WALLS & SHRINER M'f'g Co.
LEWISBURG, PA.

We also manufacture the Celebrated *BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER*, KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLER, COLE'S UNIVERSAL SULKY CULTIVATOR, New Model, Centre Draft, HORSE DUMPING HAY RAKE, HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL, BUCKEYE LEVER CORN SHELLER, Plows, Land Rollers, etc. 29nov

SPRING MILLS

Grain Warehouse & Coal Yard.

H. KRUMREINE & SON.

New Warehouse now ready for the reception of grain, and the

Highest Cash Price Paid

Highest Cash Price Paid for all kinds of

Grain and Seed.

Grain and Seed.

COAL!

Chestnut, Small Stove, Lump, Pea, and Lime burners Coal always on hand at LOWEST PRICES. Also

Ground Plaster & Salt.

Hides! Hides!

Bring your hides and receive the best market price in cash for them.
6 dec. 3 m.

WANTED to cure a case of Catarrh in each neighborhood, with Dr. Kersee's Remedy, to introduce it. Sample free. J. C. Tilton, Pittsburg, Pa. 29 nov. 1 m.

DEATHS.

On Nov. 23rd, in Harris township, Rowland, son of Jas. and Margaret Osman, aged 26 years, 10 months and 3 days.

On Nov. 26, in Harris twp, Jacob Sparr, aged 91 years, 11 months and 4 days.

On Nov. 27th, in Harris twp, Sarah Agness Otto, wife of David Otto, and daughter of Jas, and Margaret Osman, aged 25 years, 8 months, and 18 days.

On Nov. 29th, in Harris twp, Mrs. Anna Gingerich, widow of John Gingerich, aged 61 years, 10 months and 28 days.

On Dec. 9th, at Oak Hall, Mr. Benjamin Peters, aged 56 years 3 months and 1 day.

In Musser's Valley, Nov. 10, Joseph Jerome, aged 3 years, 7 months, 28 days; Nov. 29, Caroline Emeline, aged 11 years, 9 months, 7 days; on the same day, also, Maggie Sibbilla, aged 1 year, 9 months, 24 days, all children of Israel and Maria Boney, and died with diphtheria.

At State College, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1877, of palsy, George W. Tate, aged 64 years and 8 months.

At Pine Grove Mills, Nov. 16, Mr. Samuel Duch, aged 66 years, 6 months, and 18 days. Mr. Duch was supported by the township.

Spring Mills Market.

White Wheat, 1 35.
Red " 1 35.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .40c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed $5 00.
Chop, per ton, $23.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Eggs per doz., 20c.
Coal, Egg, per ton, $4.50.
" Stove, 4.50.
" Chestnut, 4.25.
" Pea, 3.00.

Photograph, Autograph and Scrap albums in endless variety at Welch's Book store, Bellefonte.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—by Shortlidge & Co.

Flour per barrel, wholesale, $ 7 50.
" retail, $8 00.
White wheat, 1 35.
Red " 1 35.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shelled, 50
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 25.
Barley, rye weight, 55.
Cloverseed $4 per 64 pounds.
Potatoes retail, 30
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.
Cayuga " $9 00.
Potatoes, 25.
Onions, .50c.
Butter, per lb., .22c.
Lard,
Bacon, sides, .10c.
" shoulders, 10c.
" Hams, 14c.
Tallow, 7c.
Rags, 2c.

Do not buy the old style Roll fringe when you can get the two fly fringe at Boyers for 30c yard. 6dec 4t

HARDWARE & STOVES. HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty.

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Balley's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the best stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

A fine lot of Pocket knives and Scissors at Welch's, Bellefonte.

LAST NOTICE.—Persons owing state and county tax, on duplicate in my hands, are hereby notified that if tax is not paid until January court, next, the same will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.
GEO. KOCH,
Collector for Potter.

—A new golden tongue organ, warranted, offered very low, for half cash and half trade. Apply at this office.

Boys' Tool chests, very cheap at Welch's Bellefonte.

A. S. WASHINGTON,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER, in the old bank building. Guarantees satisfaction in all his work, and asks the public patronage. Has had long experience in the city.

TO TEACHERS and FRIENDS of EDUCATION:

The Thirty-first Annual Session of the Centre County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., and closing FRIDAY afternoon, Dec. 28, 1877.

It is hoped that all the Teachers of our Public Schools will be present; and Teachers of Private Schools, and those preparing to teach, are requested to become members of the Institute.

A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all.

INSTRUCTORS:

Prof. JOHN S. ERMENTROUT, of the Keystone State Normal School, will be present Thursday and Friday, and devote his time chiefly to the following subjects: Memory and its Culture, Etymology and Mental Culture, Methods of forming Synopses, and School Etiquette.

Prof. C. ALFRED SMITH, of the Pennsylvania State College, will give an Illustrated lecture on Chemistry.

Prof. G. W. FORTNEY, Principal Penn's Valley Institute will give instructions in English Grammar.

Prof. W. A. KRISE, will give several Object Lessons.

Prof. C. L. GRAMLEY, will have charge of the Vocal Music department.

Prof. H. K. HOY, will give three or four lessons on U. S. History.

J. H. RANKIN, Esq., Principal of the Bellefonte Public Schools, will give instructions in Reading, illustrating his method by practical drills of a class of his students. Miss ROSE A. WOOD, of the same school, will have a class of her pupils present and give drills in Arithmetic.

Rev. D. M. WOLF and Prof. JACOB RHONE have consented to be present and give instructions on some topics. Mr. GEO. W. RUMBARGER will deliver a short address on the following subject: Eighteen years in the School Room.

A part of the morning sessions will be devoted to the discussions of practical questions that present themselves to the Teacher in his every day experience in the school room. Let each Teacher note some of the difficulties that beset him in his daily work, state them before the Institute and the experience of others may help him.

At last year's Institute there was quite a creditable exhibit of Scholars' Work, and Teachers are again invited to bring specimens of Penmanship, Drawing, Map Drawing, with the name of the Author, Teacher and School District thereon, and leave on exhibition during the week.

EVENING LECTURES.

TUESDAY.
(Arrangements not completed.)

WEDNESDAY.
Col. A. FRANK SELTZER, of Lebanon, Pa.—Subject.—What I know about Money. Col. SELTZER comes recommended by Hon. Henry Houch, Deputy Supt. Pub. Instruction, as follows: "As a humorous lecturer he is one of the *best*. He is a pleasant speaker and makes many excellent points."

THURSDAY.
Prof. JOHN S. ERMENTROUT, of the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa.—Subject—The Arts of Memory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An opportunity will be given to discuss all the subjects treated during the day sessions.

Teachers are required by the constitution of the Institute to pay a fee of 50 cents. An admission fee of 35 cents will be charged for the lecture on Wednesday evening.

H. MEYER,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A, Dec. 4, '77. County Supt.

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE AT POTTER'S MILLS.

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Potters Mills and vicinity, that she will open a new and elegant

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,

in connection with a Millinery Store, on Saturday, Oct. 20th. A full line of choice and fashionable goods always on hand at popular prices.

Dressmaking in all its branches will be a prominent feature of the business. 11oc3m

COBURN AND SPRING MILLS.

MOTZ & SNOOK.

Coburn Station.

Wholesale and RETAIL DEALERS IN

--ALL KINDS OF GRAIN:--

WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, CLOVERSEED, &c., &c.

Coal, Plaster and Salt

DELIVERED AT SPRING MILLS,

by the Car load, and at wholesale and retail at Coburn station.

Highest Cash Price Paid For Grain.

COAL SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
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MOTZ & SNOOK.

C. C. CONSER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
In Bank Building, Centre Hall.

Would respectfully announe to the citizens of this vicinity that he has taken rooms in above building where he is prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to his line, for men and boys, and according to latest styles. Goods sold by sample. Having had nine years experience he guarantees all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicits a share of the public patronage 6decy

Fashionable Dressmaker.

The udersigned respectfully announces her New Dressmakers Establishment in the house lately occupied by John H. Miller. All kinds of family sewing neatly done. Charges reasonable. Hoping to merit the patronage of the people of Centre Hall and vicinity by turning out neat and durable work. MRS. HARVEY SMITH. 29sept tf.

NOLAN & M'ALISTER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Centre Hall, Pa

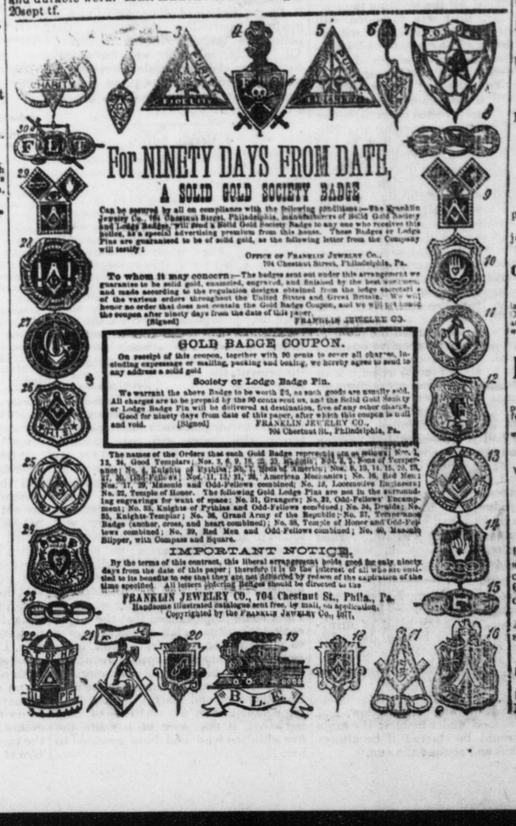
Business stand upstairs in the building formerly occupied by the Centre Reporter.

Will furnish gentlemen with clothing, made to order, of the best material that can be bought in Philadelphia or New York. Long experience in the business at Bellefonte enables them to turn out first class work in all respects. 6dec3m

Spring Mills Hotel.

GEO C. BREON, Prop'r.

This hotel gives accommodation to travellers second to none in the county. The stables are large, roomy and attended by careful hostlers. Long experience as a landlord enables the proprietor to make his guests feel at home all the time. dec6



CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
MILLER & SON.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines. Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of

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always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
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Bellefonte.

GRAHAM & SON.

Graham & Son are offering extra inducements to

CASH BUYERS.

We have the largest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in Bellefonte and are determined to sell at such prices as will suit the pockets of every one Now is the time to buy your fall and winter stock You can get a good solid Leather Button Shoe for Ladies, from $2 00 to 2 50

Ladies' coarse shoes,	$1 25
Mens' coarse boots,	2 5[illegible]
Childrens' school shoes,	1 00
Mens' wool lined gum boots,	3,00
" " " Buckle overshoes,	1 50
" " " Congress gaiters,	1.50
" " " Alaskas,	1.00
" all gum overshoes,	.[illegible]
Womens' all gum overshoes,	.4[illegible]
Misses' all gum overshoes,	.35
Mens' lumberman's gums, solid heel extra heavy,	1 35

Let it be distinctly understood that these are all first-class Rubber Goods. 20mayt

A MAN

OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent free to all. Address at once, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., or may be had of J. K. Miller & Son, Druggists, Centre Hall, Pa. jan 4 1y

W M. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa Office in Mrs. Benr's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm Wolf's store

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

W. R. CAMP'S

POPULAR.

Furniture Rooms!

CENTRE HALL, PA.

I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business. I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

jul19 tf W. R. CAMP.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

Al kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calendar Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract, teeth absolut without pain. my8-73t

WM P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas McManus, esq 28jul tf

IMPORTAN

The Conduct of Life.

Be it good that we do, let us do it,
Giving soul and our strength to the deed;
Let us pierce the hard rock and pass through it,
And compass the thing that we need.

Does Fate, as a dark cloud, hang over,
And cover our heads from the light?
Does hate mark the heart of the lover?
Must wrong be the victor of right?

Yet in Fate there is freedom for each one
To make or to mar as he will;
And the bolts of ill fortune that reach one
May maim, but they never shall kill.

Ever onward and upward pursuing
The aim that is thine for the day,
Adding strength to thy strength by thy doing,
Thou shalt gain it, nor faint by the way.

And though thou art busiest with small things,
Though menial thy labor may be,
Do thy utmost in that and in all things,
Thou still shalt be noble and free.

Dost thou love? let it be with full measure;
Nor mingle with coldness or hate
Of others the joy of thy pleasure,
The passion that crowns thy estate.

Be to every man just; and to woman
Be gentle, and tender and true;
For thine own do thy best; but for no man
Do less than a brother should do.

So living thy days full to number,
In peace thou shalt pass to the grave;
Thou shalt lie down and rest thee, and slumber,
Beloved by the good and the brave.

LOUIE'S SUCCESS.

"I can't see whatever we will do with her. She's a delicate, sickly little thing, and hasn't either the strength or the desire to earn her living as the rest of us do—eh, Louie?"

Motherly old Mrs. Simmonds smiled half approvingly, half indulgently down in the pale, wistful face of the girl who sat so quietly beside her, listening to the conversation going on between Mr. Simmonds and her guest—Farmer Alwyn's wife, who had just run over with her knitting for an afternoon's visit and to "stay to tea."

They were the very ideals of comfortable, contented, well-to-do farmer's wives; they were portly, rosy and bright-eyed—such a contrast, physically, to the slim, sallow, hollow-eyed girl who spoke never a word unless specially addressed.

Her name was Louie Harland, and she had been a member of the thrifty Simmonds family for years—ever since a bitter cold December day, thirteen years ago, when a forlorn, half-clothed baby of three years, she had come to the kitchen door crying, shivering, and in barely intelligible words told them she had lost "father," and was so cold and hungry.

Mrs. Simmonds' big, warm heart had been stirred to the very depths by the sight of the forlorn little waif, and in mingled indignation against the cruel wretch who would permit such a baby to become so ragged, suffering and neglected, and great, tender pity, took the little one in, resolving to keep it in warmth and plenty until "father" should search for it, and it had now been fourteen years, and Louie Harland had come to be almost regarded as a genuine Simmonds by father and mother and the half-dozen rosy, plump children who loved Louie so dearly.

For she was loveable, and although, as Mrs. Simmonds tenderly declared, the child was fit for nothing—not even competent to earn her salt, yet she was a favorite with them all for her sweet, gentle ways, and her patience and willingness to do what little she could.

Only Louie could not work. It seemed to her that of all terrible things the routine of housework was the most terrible, and yet she never hesitated an instant to obediently perform whatever lay within her power, however distasteful the task was.

But—there was one thing Louie loved to do, one thing that made the Simmonds girls and boys sometimes laugh, and sometimes cry, and sometimes feel awe-struck; that made farmer Simmonds often lay down his pipe in rapt amazed interest, that made Mrs. Simmonds wipe her eyes and sob audibly—and that was when Louie would read aloud of winter evenings, or recite some exquisite poem she had memorized, or render some side-splitting morceau from some humorist.

Then Louie would seem to lost her identity. She would flush with excitement, and her fresh, sweetly-intoned young voice would fairly vibrate with the intensity of the enthusiasm; her fragile form would seem to dilate with intensest interest; her dark, intelligent eyes would shine with inspiration, or melt with pathos or glow with humor, and from farmer Simmonds down to little Nell they all considered Louie's reading a genuine treat.

Only that they never dreamed of appreciating it as they ought—none of them except William Dayton, Mrs. Simmonds' younger brother, who would hang on Louie's enraptured words with interest scarcely less intense than her own.

He came gradually to care very much for her; until, one day, when she went to him with all her heart in her big black eyes, and told him, breathlessly, that Mrs. Lecount, the great lady who was staying at the hotel, had heard her reciting one day when she was driving by, and had instantly come in, and had a long, long talk with her, and the result was she was to go back to London with her—When William Dayton heard that he knew for sure that he cared, very, very much for Louie—that she had completely filled his heart, and that without her life would lose very many, if not all, its charms. And right then and there he told her how he loved her, how he should miss her, and begged her to be true in heart to him when she should be away among people who would no doubt be more congenial to her than her old associates. And Louie had confessed her love and promised to be true to him; and not long after that she went away from the quiet country side with Mrs. Lecount, and although letters frequently came saying she was well and happy, and had found occupation that was easy and delightful to her, still the old farm house seemed lonesome without her, and William found it hard work to do without seeing her thin, intelligent, sallow face that to him was so fair and lovely.

The late summer days went on, and winter followed, and another summer came, and in all those weary days Louie never came home, and good old Mrs. Simmonds used to complain and fret that Louie had forgotten them, that Louie had found other friends to take their places; while only William Dayton would not have it that the one woman he loved was not true to her pure instincts of gratitude and principle. But even William, so loyal, loving, and true began to doubt at last when into Louie's letters, dated here and there and everywhere, there began to appear very often Claude Hamilton's name—never in a way that would have aroused any jealousy, yet in a way that aroused his wonder, his suspicion that perhaps Louie had discovered she loved this fancy-named fellow better than she did himself.

Those were dark days for poor William, lightened only by Louie's letters, which were themselves not the lightsome messages it seemed to William they should have been. At least, although they were cheerful, hopeful and kindly affectionate, still, the recurrence of Claude Hamilton's name spoiled all else for William.

With that feeling of suspicion against this Mr. Hamilton, the feeling that was so near akin to jealousy of Louie, there came to William another new source of trouble, and that was a dawning, restless discontent that he did not understand the nature of Louie's business.

She had kept it secret from them all at the farm, merrily promising to let them know when her future prospects of fame and success were assured beyond the shadow of a doubt.

On that brave, loving promise William had heretofore quietly rested until gradually the demon of jealousy crept in among his true love for Louie; until his heart, torn by the never-failing mention, in some way or other, of Claude Hamilton's name, William could no longer endure it, and then upon receipt of a letter from Louie, saying that her next would be from London, where she would remain a fortnight, William made up his mind to be in London for that same fortnight, and devote all his tireless energies to finding the girl he loved, and who so persistently kept herself from him.

And so, one stormy night in early Autumn, it happened that William Dayton was led to Stein Hall, where huge placards announced the appearearance of some popular daamatic reader, whose name he did not see for the crowds that were passing in with him; and he took his seat with a strangely homesick, lonesome feeling coming over him as he realized with a new keen appreciation the magnitude of the undertaking that had brought him to the city with its thousands and tens of thousands of people who had never as much as heard of Louie Harland's name.

Or — Claud Hamilton's either, he thought, with a thrill of fierce jealous rage. Claud Hamilton, for whom he feared, Louie was gradually playing him false, whom—

And just then the enthusiastic applause of the vast crowd made him look up to see whom they were welcoming with such warm, glad greeting—made him look up to see a slight girlish figure standing in the center of the stage; a stylishly dressed, elegantly-looking lady in trailing black silk, heavy and lustrous, with frills of exquisite lace falling over her white-kidded hands and braceleted arms, with a ruff of the same flimsy snowiness circling her slender, round throat, where a massive goid pin caught it in rich plainness of elegance.

A girl with a rarely intelligent face, and dark, intense eyes; with a pure, pale complexion to which all the storm of applause brought no flush of gratified vanity, with a grave, expressive mouth that made William Dayton, almost unable to resist the temptation he felt, to rush to her and ask her if Claud Hamilton had defiled it with his love kisses.

For it was Louie Harland—Louie, who, had risen like a star in her profession of dramatic reading — Louie, who had crowded houses when she appeared, and who was coining a fortune as fast as a pair of woman's hands had ever done.

Then she commenced—one of the very ballads she had many a time rendered for them at the old farm-house, when Mrs. Simmonds would wipe her eyes, and old farmer Simmonds forget to draw on his pipe until it went out.

And William listened, and the vast audience listened, spellbound, to the sweet, pathetic voice, round and full, as a silver bell. Then follo wed an uproarious encore; then other recitations and other applause, and then—it was over, and William saw her retire off the stage, and it seemed to him that he had suddenly gone into a dark place.

It was easy enough to obtain Miss Harland's address—everybody knew it, and so the next morning he was shown to Miss Harland's parlor, where Louie herself sat, alone, with her little writing desk before her, at which she was busy when he was shown in, taking her so completely by surprise.

She arose instantly to greet him, her face flushing warmly enough at sight of him, and even as she came across the floor and he saw the glow on her cheeks, he found himself asking himself if it were joy at seeing him or consciousness of disloyalty to him that occasioned it.

At all events her words were kind and eager.

"Will! Is it possible? Dear, old Will, how glad I am to see you!"

And in spite of all his fear and doubt William took her in his arms and kissed her.

"I was starving to see you, my darling. I could not live without you any longer. Louie! so this is the mysterious secret you have been keeping from us, from me?"

She looked bravely, proudly in his face.

"You speak almost reproachfully, Will! Can you find it in your heart to censure me because I wanted to wait until I could come, an honor and a help to you all? Will, don't look at me so—what is the harm in it?"

"There is no harm in it, Louie. No one is prouder of you and your grand success that I—if it hasn't turned your heart from me. Louie! Louie! if you knew how your letters have stabbed me, if you only knew the anguish, the fear, and the tormenting doubts that have driven me to you—not able to endure them."

Louie's eyes were perfect revelations of amazement.

"Will! My letters! Your doubt and fear!—Will, your doubt and fear of me?"

"Of you, Louie! I could not bear your frequent, yes, continual, ceaseless mention of Claud Hamilton's name; Louie, I feared you were learning to love him, and that I would be forgotten."

His voice was an honest index of his feelings. It was intense, earnest, so eagerly anguishful that it touched Louie very tenderly.

"Will, how could you? Oh, Will!"

Then half smiling, with a suspicion of tears in her eyes, and a look that was equally reproachful and amused, Louie rang her bell, and gave a message in an undertone to the servant that answered.

Then she turned to William again.

"So you have been jealous of Mr. Hamilton, Will? Wait a moment, for I want to tell you something. Mr. Hamilton is one of the dearest friends I ever had. He has been good to me, Will, oh, so good! Always he will come first on the list of my friends; always—"

She was interrupted by some one rapping on the door, then entering unsummoned. A little flash of mischievous excitement, accompanied by that same look of reproof, was in her eyes as a little old gentleman, with a pleasant placid face came in, with spectacles on his eyes, and a head bald and shiny, a little old gentleman as ugly as well could be imagined, but such a courteous, high bred gentleman, for all that, it was manifest at a glance.

"I sent to have you meet Mr. Dayton, Mr. Hamilton. Gentlemen, allow me to introduce you—Mr. Hamilton, my dear adviser and business agent and kindest of friends; Mr. Dayton, my lover—is it, Will?"

William was so perfectly happy, and when he and Louie ran down to the farm for a brief visit, there occurred a hasty, happy wedding-time, and Mr. Dayton constituted himself adviser and agent of his lovely, talented, popular wife.

"Because there's no telling how the land Hamilton jealousy might have ended if he had happened to be young, handsome, fascinating, and unmarried."

Louie laughingly made answer—

"Will, you are the most jealous man in existence."

She lifted her sweet face to her husband's, and, as he kissed her, he said:

"Because I am the most loving. There can be no love without jealousy—but I'll never doubt you again, dearest."

The Deacon Answered.

"Up in New Hampshire, where I lived when a boy," says Gov. Noyes, "there was an old deacon who was a great deal more pious than honest. He was an old hypocrite, and when he had done any particularly mean thing, he eased his conscience by going out into a field alongside of which was a stone wall, and, kneeling beside it, praying the Lord to topple it over on him if he had done anything offensive to him or offensive in his sight. Well, we boys found it out, and one day when we saw the deacon making for the wall we got on the other side and waited. He knelt down, according to his usual custom, and went through his usual formula, closing with the petition to have the wall topple over if he had done anything wrong. And we toppled it. Jumping out from under the stones the old man cried in tones of mingled disgust and alarm, 'Good gracious! Can't you tell when a man is joking?'"

Reply with wit to gravity and with gravity to wit; make a full concession to your adversary, and give him every credit for those arguments you know you can answer and slur over those you feel you cannot; but above all, if he have the privilege of making his reply, take especial care that the strongest thing that you have to urge is the last.

THE FALL OF KARS.

How this Strong iTurkish Town was Taken by the Russians—Carrying the Fort by Assault.

The New York *Herald* gives this account of the capture of Kars, in Asia Minor: The fortress was captured by about fifteen thousand Russians, who climbed the steep rocks, ramparts and walls, and followed an equal number of desperately fighting Turks in a headlong flight over their ditches and parapets. The escalade had been originally fixed for the 13th, but it was postponed owing to bad weather. The principal attack was made on the southern forts. General Lazeroff commanding the right wing, consisting of the Fortieth division, assaulted Fort Hafiz Pasha, which crowns the southern extremity of the spur of hills, extending into the plain 1,890 paces from the Karadagh. General Count Grabbe's troops, reinforced with a regiment of Moscow grenadiers and a regiment of the Thirty-ninth division, was ordered to simultaneously attack the center of the line of fortifications, extending from Fort Hafiz Pasha and inclosing the intrenched camp, Fort Chanli, at the western corner of the works on the plain, and Fort Suwarri, situated in the re-entering angle of the exterior line. Fort Chanli is situated 3,103 paces from Fort Hafiz, the entire line being protected by a ditch and strong earthworks.

The attack began in the center at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, when Count Grabbe in person led his brigade against the Chanli redoubt, and fell dead at the first onset pierced by a bullet. Assault after assault was repulsed, but was always renewed, and a lodgment was effected before midnight. Captain Kwadmicki, of the Thirty-ninth regiment, was the first to enter the Chanli redoubt at eleven o'clock at night. His sword was cut clean out of his hand and his clothes were pierced. The Chanli redoubt surrendered before daylight. The troops then pushed on for the three towers, along the line of the old wall of Kars, known as forts Yussuf Pacha, Chicheck and Chatlar, *en route* for the citadel. The capture of the towers and the citadel was only the work of a few minutes. Almost simultaneously with the capture of the Chanli redoubt forts Suwarri and Hafiz Pacha were carried by assault, and all the Turkish defences on the south and southwest melted away.

The Ardahan brigade and another regiment of Moscow grenadiers under Generals Roop and Komaroff, forming the left wing, assaulted Fort Ingliz, as the Turks denominate the line of works (named after the English officers who defended the city in 1855) beginning with Fort Lake on the west, and including forts Churchill, Thompson and Williams Pacha. These works cross the entire northern front of the position in a northeasterly direction, and only end at the steep cliffs of the River Kars Tchai, opposite Fort Arab. By daylight on Sunday morning General Lazeraff's troops had made progress as far as the capture of Fort Karadagh. The other forts, especially the Arab-Tabia on the east and the forts on the Tahmasp hills on the west, maintained a stubborn resistance until eight o'clock, when all the garrisons which could escape fled toward Erzeroum. But these were subsequently overtaken by the dragoons and Cossacks and brought back as prisoners. The fortress and city of Kars, with three hundred cannon, stores, ammunition, money, etc., were in the possession of the Russian forces. The victorious soldiers made only trifling booty, and spared all peaceful citizens and women and children. The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and many flags. The Russian loss is about 2,700. General Loris Melikoff directed the battle during the day and entered the city at eleven on Sunday morning.

Lynch Law—Its Origin.

James Lynch was mayor of Galway, Ireland, in 1473. He had made several voyages to Spain, and on one occasion brought home with him the son of a respectable Spanish merchant, named Gomez. Walter Lynch, the only son of the mayor of Galway, was engaged to a beautiful young lady of good family and fortune. Preparatory to the nuptials the mayor gave a splendid entertainment, at which young Lynch fancied his intended bride viewed his Spanish friend with too much regard. He accused his beloved Agnes of unfaithfulness to him, and she, irritated at his injustice, disdained to deny the charge, and they parted in anger. On the following night, while Walter Lynch slowly passed the residence of Agnes, he observed young Gomez to leave the house, he having been invited by her father to spend that evening with him. In the madness of jealously Lynch rushed on his unsuspecting friend, who fled to a solitary quarter of the town near the shore. Lynch maintained the pursuit till his victim had nearly reached the water's edge, when he overtook him, and stabbed him to the heart, and threw the body into the sea, which cast it back again on the shore, where it was found and recognized the following morning. The wretched murderer surrendered himself; and his father, being chief magistrate of the town, entrusted with the power of life and death, found himself obliged to condemn his son to death. On the night preceding his execution, his mother went to the heads of her family and prevailed on them to attempt a rescue. The morning of the execution an immense crowd had assembled, who cried loudly for mercy to the culprit. The mayor exhorted them to submit to the laws; but, finding them determined on a rescue, he, by a desperate victory, overcame parental feelings, and finding that his efforts to accomplish the ends of justice in the usual place, and by the usual hands, were fruitless, he became executioner himself, and, from the windows of his own house, launched his unfortunate son into eternity.

Dragged from the Altar.

Miss Stella Root, of Rupert, Vt., was to have been united in matrimony to Mr. Bernice H. Weed, of Pawlet, at the residence of the bride's parents. The families of the contracting parties are among the most wealthy and influential people of Southern Vermont. On the day announced for the wedding the residence of Mr. Root was thronged with guests who had assembled to witness the ceremony. The surprise and indignation of all can be well imagined when officer Charles Lock, of Chester, Windham county, appeared about half an hour before the ceremony was to have taken place, and arrested the prospective groom on a warrant charging him with false pretenses. It seems that he had been trading horses in Windham county, and the complainant in the present case alleges that young Weed claimed to be worth $500 at a certain time when a trade was made. Mr. Weed says he made the statement and it was literally true. Lock arrived in Rupert the night before the wedding was to take place, but did not serve the warrant, preferring to wait until the guests had assembled for the wedding, and then drag the young man from the altar, as it were. The grief of the young lady was almost boundless when she realized the predicament in which her prospective husband was placed. Mr. Weed pleaded with the officer to allow him to remain long enough to have the ceremony performed, but the man of the law was inexorable and refused. The friends of Mr. Weed offered to go before a judge and give $100,000 bail if necessary, but nothing would satisfy the constable but the forcible taking away of his prisoner. Mr. Weed went with him, and he was not required to appear before the Chester judge until the next morning, and then he gave bail in the sum of $200 for his future appearance. He returned to the house of Mr. Root and the ceremony was performed.

A sergeant in the Bavarian army who was recently discharged on account of lung disease, was in the habit of drinking twenty quarts of beer a day. We don't wonder his lungs were afflicted; he must have spent about half his time holding his breath.—*Hawkeye.*

The bird of wisdom flies low, and seeks his food under hedges; the eagle himself would be starved if he always soared aloft and against the sun.

AN OPERATOR'S JOKE.

The Sum It Cost Him to Send a Cablegram to Napoleon.

Shortly after the Atlantic cable was pronounced a success, and cablegrams flying across the waters, a telegraphic operator at Denver, Colorado, one morning concluded to perpetrate a joke on the operators at Omaha, the point where all telegrams from east to west were reported. It was the time of the war between Italy and France, and the young man prepared the following telegram, and sent it in the usual manner to the Omaha office:

"To the Emperor Napoleon, Garden of the Tuileries, Paris, France: Governor Gilpin will not accede to the cession of Italy to France. Please let Bohemia alone. (Signed) GOVERNOR GILPIN,
Or Any Other Man.

He thought, of course, that the operator at Omaha would understand that it was a joke, would receive and read it, then tear it up. But it didn't turn out in that way. The Omaha office was a very busy one, and the operator had little time to decide whether a telegram which passed through his hands was intended as a joke or not, and the man receiving it placed it on the Chicago hook, and in due time it was forwarded to Chicago, thence to New York, and from there by cable to the French emperor. Cablegrams are cheaper by far now than they were in those days. The cost of ten words from Denver to Paris was $187.50 in gold.

Nothing more was heard from the message until the end of the month, the time for squaring accounts, when Billy Woodward, the manager of the Denver office, received the following telegram from the treasurer at New York:

"Come down with the dust."

For the life of him he did not know what it meant, and telegraphed back to New York asking for information. He received the following reply:

"Your cable of the —— inst., to Emperor Napoleon, Paris, France, signed Gov. Gilpin, or any other man, amount due $187.50."

This was a stunner, and Bill scratched his head again and again, trying to think what it all meant. He knew very well he had never received any such amount for the message, nor was there any record of its having been sent. He questioned the operators about it, when one of them remarked: "Wonder if it is that fool thing I sent to Omaha?" Inquiry developed the fact that that was the identical hair-pin which had caused the row, and the young man's face was a study for an artist when informed that he would have to pay the modest little sum of $187.50 for the enjoyment he derived from his little practical joke. No doubt he considered it extremely practical. An effort was made to have the cable company remit the amount, but it did not succeed, and the result was that the young operator had to come down with the dust himself. He paid it, and ever afterward when he sent a telegram to Omaha he would inform the receiving operator that it was not a joke.

The whole telegraph correspondence, and that which passed through the mails concerning the matter, was framed, and can be seen in the Omaha office at the present day. Just what remark the emperor of France made when he received the message has not been recorded in history, but we have no doubt that it was more forcible than complimentary to the Colorado governor.—*Louisville News.*

Another Formidable Russian Foe.

A Bucharest correspondent writes: A thing of greater gravity then is generally supposed—the spread of *Nihilism* in the Polish provinces—is occupying the attention of Austrian, Russian, and Roumanian statesmen. The sect of the *Nihilistes* has hitherto been confirmed exclusively to Russia proper. Of the precise nature of their tenets and aspirations no one can speak positively, all that is known being that, as their name implies, their creed is based upon the negation of everything involving the principles of law in the State. Believing neither in God nor the evil one, these people strike at the head of all authority, the sovereign. They cannot be classed with the Communists, and yet, to gain their ends, they are said to be affiliated to that great nursery of the Commune, the Internationale. Unlike, too, the French Radicals, these *Nihilistes* recruit their numbers in all classes of society. Two thousand of them are at this moment in the prisons of Moscow and St. Petersburgh, and among these are found, not only students of the public schools, but respectable merchants, high officers of the army in active service, and even young girl's of good family and, in other respects untarnished reputation. These last are, indeed, particularly fanatical and active in the propagation of their dogmas, and, according to the avowal of their fellow prisoners themselves, may be classed in the category of their most energetic adepts. The act of accusation against those now arrested contains some details upon the organization of the "circles" in St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Kieff, Kazan, and Odessa, but the central committee has not yet been discovered, and it would seem that all the different sections of the society act independently of each other, although in accordance with a programme elaborated in common. Among a packet of letters seized in the apartments of a medical student in St. Petersburgh was found a communication—anonymous—from his colleague at Kazan, in which it is urged that, as the *Nihilistes* are not yet in a position to act by forces, they should profit by the critical situation of the government, whose authority has been shaken by the recent military disasters, and should work upon the public opinion by political demonstrations at the funerals of their comrades, and on the arrival of the trains containing wounded soldiers. In consequence of this revelation, and of others which caused the arrest of many of the gang residing in the provinces, the bodies of all the prisoners who die in the military hospitals are interred during the night without other witnesses than the nurses on duty in the ward. Considerably excited by the imminence of this danger, so menacing to society, augmented as it is by the feeling of discontent which is gradually pervading the masses, the police are taking stringent measures. All public meetings are forbidden, domiciliary visits are made discretionary with the police, and the press is submitted to a censorship which is almost arbitrary in its severity.

A Heroic Nurse.

One of the nursing sisters of the Order of Troyes succumbed recently at Paris to an attack of hydrophobia, contracted under circumstances of no ordinary heroism. A month ago she was taking a walk with five convalescent children, the eldest of which was only eight years of age, when they were suddenly assailed by a sheep dog, whose jaws were running with foam, and who attacked them with fury. She instantly saw the danger of her charges, and, resolutely interposing between the terrified children and the furious animal, bravely withstood its attack. She was severely bitten, and the dog, excited by the cries of the children, endeavored to rush upon them. Then followed a splendid act of devotion. Protecting them with her body the children, who hung on to her petticoats shrieking with terror, this brave girl threw herself courageously upon the dog, and for ten minutes grasped it, rolling over with it, and thrusting her fist into its mouth to prevent its biting the children. Some peasants, who came up at last, beat off and killed the dog. The sister was found to have fifteen deep wounds on her hands, and lacerated arms; an important artery was wounded. Skillful care was given to her wounds, ligatures were applied, the parts torn were cauterized, and for a short time after her return to Paris some hope existed that she might escape the ultimate fate which there was so much reason to fear. Later, however, the pharyngeal spasm, vomiting, and hydrophobia in all its characteristic symptoms appeared; and the nurse died from this fatal and fearful disease, finding consolation in the certitude of having saved, at the price of her life, the five children who had been confided to her.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

A temperance revival in Trenton, N. J., resulted in the closing of every saloon in the place except one.

The mayor of Philadelphia was attacked on the street by a young man, who felt aggrieved at the passage of an ordinance compelling him to remove his newspaper stand. The mayor's assailant was taken in charge by the police.

Colonel Sibley, a well-known resident of Boston, was found guilty of forgery and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for four years.

A brilliant matrimonial event culminated in New York in the marriage of Miss Florence Adele Vanderbilt, daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, to Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombley, of Boston. The church where the ceremony took place was packed with invited guests, and after the marriage a reception at the residence of the bride's parents on Fifth avenue was attended by a large gathering. Mr. Vanderbilt's present to his daughter consisted of a magnificent necklace costing $50,000.

Four fishermen belonging to the schooner Grace Choate, of Portsmouth, N. H., were drowned while attending to their trawls off Middle Bank.

About $125,000 was lost by a fire in Leonard street, New York.

Dr. Benoni Carpenter died at Pawtucket R. I., on the morning appointed for his wife's funeral.

Fire broke out in the handsome white marble building corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and did damage to the extent of $120,000; partially insured.

The West Jersey Game Society have procured 100,000 salmon eggs from the Pacific coast with which the streams of a portion of New Jersey will be stocked.

The work on three elevated railroads in New York city is progressing with considerable rapidity.

Jacob Huntzinger and his son Albert, late president and cashier of the Miners' Trust Company Bank of Pottsville, Pa., were convicted of conspiracy to defraud a depositor out of $24,000, after a trial lasting fifteen weeks.

John H. Kerser, the plumber connected with the Tweed ring, was examined before the aldermanic investigating committee in New York regarding his share in the nefarious transactions of his partners in crime, and stated that he had assigned his property to another party for the benefit of the city; that $60,000 was realized in the assignment, and that the assignee had paid him back that amount, so that the city obtained nothing.

"Buckey" Donnelly, a Molly Maguire, was tried at Pottsville, Pa., as an accessory to the murder of two men and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Western and Southern States.

By a fire in Columbia, S. C., a building used as a post hospital was burned, and a large quantity of medical stores was destroyed. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $2,700.

Four hundred persons—among them Mrs. Hayes and General Sherman—attended a sale of antique furniture belonging to the Calvert mansion in Riversdale, Md. Among the articles sold were a pair of shoes once worn by George Washington, which brought $1, and a pair once the property of Henry Clay, which sold for $2.

The suspension of the Third National Bank of Chicago is announced.

While under the influence of liquor George Staples, living near Versailles, Mo., attacked his daughter-in-law and killed her; and when George Staples, Jr., her husband, interfered on behalf of his wife, his drunken father attempted to shoot him, but the son pulled the pistol away and shot his father three times, with fatal effect.

The National Grange met in convention at Cincinnati, every State being represented by delegates.

Phillips & Co., bankers of Georgetown, Ohio, have failed; liabilities, about $85,000.

George Armbruster, a wealthy real estate owner, returned to his home in Fultonville, Ill., after an absence of several days, and found his wife in the company of a prominent citizen named John T. Richards. Whereupon he shot them both, killing Richards instantly, while his wife died two hours afterward.

James R. Hawkins, a colored man of nineteen, was hanged in Towsonton, Ind., for committing an attrocious assault on a young girl last April. Previous to the hanging Hawkins confessed his crime.

The suspension of the Central National Bank of Chicago took place the other day. The officers say that every cent of the $437,000 due to depositors will be paid.

The President of Mexico ordered the Mexican commander on the Rio Grande to repel any invasion of United States troops, and sent on a reinforcement of 25,000 men under General Treveno, to enforce the order

John Potts, of Pottstown, W. Va., a habitna drunkard, was reproved for his misconduct by his father—after whom the town was named. Thereupon young Potts attempted to drown his father, and failing to accomplish his purpose he followed the old man to his house and murdered him with a hatchet.

The United States man-of-war steamer Huron went ashore on the North Carolina coast, near the mouth of Albermarle sound, during a heavy storm, and out of 138 persons on board only about thirty-four were rescued or escaped, the rest going down with the vessel. The Huron had left Fortress Monroe an the morning of the disaster, and was on her way to the West Indies. None of the saved escaped by boats, but had to swim two miles through a tremendous surf. A boat of the wrecking steamer Baker that went to the assistance of the Huron was swamped and five of the crew were drowned. The captain and all the principal officers of the man-of-war were lost.

A heavy rain storm lasting forty-eight hours caused a great rise in the rivers of Virginia and adjacent States. At Lynchburg, Va., two bridges were swept away by the rise in the James river, and dwelling and business houses along the river front were inundated. Merchants were compelled to move their property to high ground, and the gas works were partially submerged, leaving the city without its usual supply of gas. Danville, Va., also suffered greatly from the flood, the city gas works, machine shops, foundertes, lumber and coal yards having been submerged. At Charlottesville, Va., the railroad track was swept away by the rise in the Rivanna river, and heavy damage was inflicted upon the corn in the surrounding country. Several counties of North Carolina all the streams overflowed and fences, tobacco barns and outhouses were swept away, causing almost incalculable damage to the farms bordering on the rivers. A portion of Richmond, Va., was inundated. Mayo's bridge across the James river was swept away, and the destruction of property was great. Five spans of the Cumberland Valley railroad bridge over the Potomac river, near Williamsport, Md., were swept away and a heavily laden coal car on the bridge at the time went down with it, causing a loss of about $30,000.

From Washington.

The President has signed the army appropriation and navy deficiency bills.

The National Woman Suffrage Association will hold a convention in Washington on January 8 and 9, when the Senate committee on privileges and elections will give a hearing to a delegation of women in favor of universal suffrage.

The preparations for a display of American farm and plantation produce at the coming Paris Exposition, have already been made by General De Luc, commissioner of agriculture at Washington.

The Senate committee on finance determined to report favorably the Bland silver bill.

The Senate committee on appropriations agree to report favorably the Paris Exposition bill, with amendments, increasing the appropriation to $175,000, and making the salaries of the twenty commissioners $1,200 instead of $1,000.

The United States consul at Leipzig, Germany, writes to the state department that a great interest in American manufactures has sprung up there ever since the Centennial.

Foreign News.

The resignation of the members of the French cabinet has been officially announced.

A grand reception and dinner was given in Paris to General Grant by Mrs. Mackey, wife of the California "bonanza king."

Thursday, November 22, was observed in Canada as Thanksgiving day, business being entirely suspended.

The United States consul at Bermuda reports the loss of the bark Montezuma, of New York, while on a voyage from that port to Barbadoes. The crew were rescued.

The new French ministry has been definitely constituted as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War—General Grimaudet de Rochebonet. Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Marquis de Banneville. Minister of the Interior—M. De Welche. Minister of Justice—M. Lepelletier. Minister of Finance—M. Dutilleul. Minister of Commerce—M. Ozenne. Minister of Public Works—M Graeff. Minister of Public Instruction—M. Faye, Minister of Marine—Admiral Rousein.

The sum of $5,500,000 has been awarded to Great Britain by the fishery commission at Halifax, N. S. The award was a majority one, Judge Kellogg, United States commissioner, dissenting. The decision gives the amount mentioned for fishing privileges given to the United States.

"Remember and Recollect."

"Remember and recollect" are used interchangeably as if they were synonyms and the preference seems to be most generally given to the latter. But they are not synonymous, and the distinction between them is an important one, which ought to be preserved. That which lies in our memory at hand, ready for use at any moment, we remember, but we also really do remember much that does not lie at hand, that we cannot find in our mind's storehouse on the instant; and this we try to recollect, that is, to re-collect. Therefore, the expression, I don't remember, but I will try to recollect, is not only correct, but it sets forth a condition of the mind expressible in no other way, and to speak of which we have frequent necessity. The ability to do so will be impaired, if not altogether lost, when the distinction between the two words is done away.—*Richard Grant White.*

CONGRESS---EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Thurman argued against the bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. He said there was nothing in our laws now to exclude an Indian from becoming naturalized, the word "white" having been stricken from the constitution. Messrs. Conkling, Maxey, Christiancy, Beck and Coke also were opposed to some of the provisions of the bill and suggested that more time be given for its consideration.

Messrs. Davis, Beck, Allison, Ingalls, and Cameron were appointed a special committee to examine the books and accounts of the treasury department in regard to alleged discrepancies.

The House joint resolution in regard to the Paris exposition was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Thurman's resolution to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the credentials of Mr C. Butler, claiming to be a Senator from South Carolina, was taken up and discussed. Mr. Hoar moved to lay the resolution on the table, but before a vote could be taken Mr. Thurman moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was carried by a vote of 30 to 29.

Mr. Hoar's motion to lay on the table the resolution to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from the further consideration of the Butler credentials was defeated by a vote of 30 to 32, Mr. Davis (Independent) and Messrs. Conover and Patterson (Republicans) voting with the Democrats in the negative. The question then being on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Edmunds moved to so amend it as to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the credentials of W. P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, instead of Mr. C. Butler, of South Carolina; and this amendment was also lost by a vote of 30 to 31, Mr. Conover not voting and Mr. Patterson voting with the Democrats. Mr. Conkling then moved that the committee on privileges and elections be directed to report in the Kellogg and Spofford case and that the South Carolina case be postponed, which was lost by yeas, 30; nays, 32. Mr. Edmunds' amendment to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials of Messrs. Kellogg, Spofford Butler and Corbin was rejected by the same vote. A motion by Mr. Edmunds that the Senate adjourn resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Conover voting with the Republicans in the affirmative; the Vice-President also voting that way, the motion was carried by a vote of 32 to 31.

House of Representatives.

The Florida exposition bill was passed after further debate by a vote of 139 to 124. The bill appropriates $150,000 for expenses and the President is authorized to appoint a commissioner general to represent the United States and twenty additional commissioners—no two of whom shall be appointed from one State—that three of such commissioners shall be practical artizans, three shall be skilled representatives of commerce and manufactures, four shall be practical agriculturalists and nine shall be scientific experts.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Yeates an amendment was agreed to, appropriating $17,500 for continuing the work of propagating and distributing shad and other food fishes.

The deficiency bill was passed by the House after which Mr. Ewing made a speech in favor of the bill to repeal the resumption act.

A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, known as the resumption act, which authorized the secretary of the treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel the greenback currency. That all that portion of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled "an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," which reads as follows, to wit: "And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, for so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000, to the amount of 80 per centim of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more; and on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the secretary of the treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50; and, to enable the secretary of the treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Rights of Railway Passengers.

The following decision has been rendered by the United States supreme court: "Shields *vs.* State of Ohio, error to the supreme court of Ohio. In this case plaintiff in error, who was a conductor on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, between Elyria and Cleveland, put one Ulrich off a car for refusing to pay more than three cents per mile under the general law of the State limiting fares to this rate. Suit for assault was sustained against the conductor, the court instructing the jury that he had no legal right to demand more fare than was tendered by the passenger, and the judgment below is here affirmed."

The Influence of Malaria Counteracted.

That the harmful influence upon the human system of malaria may be effectually counteracted has been demonstrated for years past by the protection afforded the inhabitants of vast miasma breeding districts in North and South America, Guatemala, Mexico and the West Indies by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Used as a preventive, they have invariably been found to be a most reliable safeguard against chills and fever, bilious remittents, and still more malignant types of malarious disease, and when employed as a remedy have always proved their adequacy to the task of eradicating such maladies from the system. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which in hot climates and miasmatic localities are particularly rife, the Bitters are a prompt and thorough remedy. They also strengthen the system, tranquilize the nerves, promote digestion and sound sleep, and impart unwonted relish for food.

Sour Stomach and Heartburn